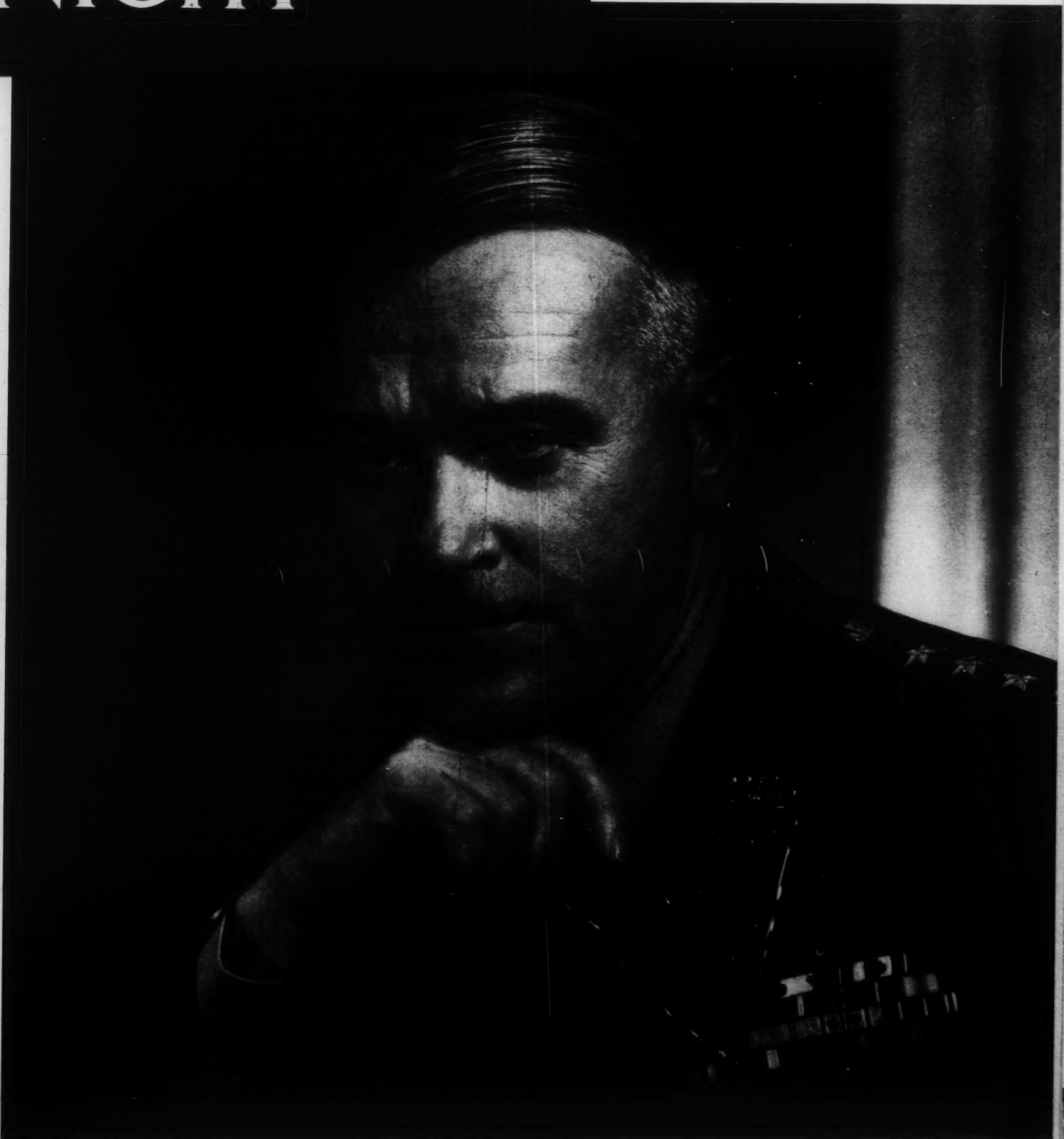
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

READY-MADE FIFTH COLUMN INSIDE USSR

FOOD FANCIES AND MEALTIME MADNESS

FEBRUARY 27, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 21



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"LIGHTNIN' JOE" COLLINS *Tells What His New Army Can Do. See "U.S. Affairs."*

10c

Campus Capers Have Changed Price and Wage Controls: Hand in Hand?

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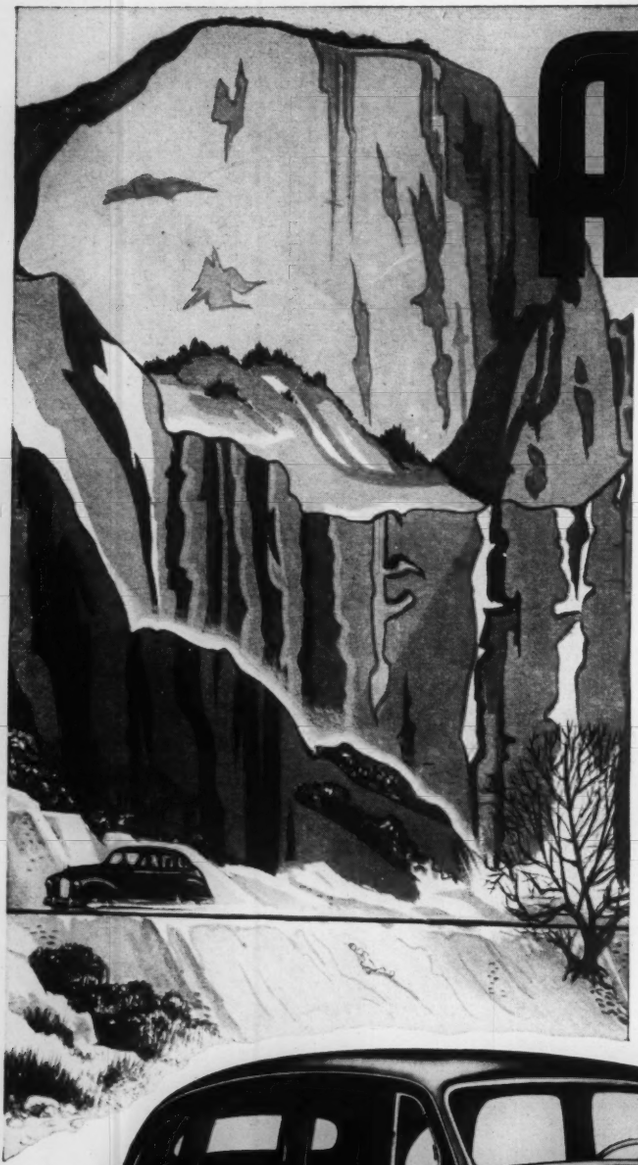

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CONTENTS

FEATURES

THAT "SUPREME" PARLIAMENT ..... B. K. Sandwell 7
READY-MADE 5TH COLUMN INSIDE THE USSR ..... Nicholas Prychodko 8
WHO STARTS HIGH PRICES? ..... Michael Barkway 9
CAMPUS CAPERS HAVE CHANGED ..... Margaret Ness 11
SHIFT IN WORLD POWER ..... Sebastian Haffner 15
THE NEW U.S. ARMY ..... Willson Woodside 17
FOOD FANCIES AND MEALTIME MADNESS ..... Marjorie Thompson Flint 21
JEW-GENTILE MARRIAGES: READERS' COMMENTS 22
THE COMIC ELEMENT ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 29
PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS: HAND IN HAND? 30

DEPARTMENTS

Books 27
Business Angle 32
Business Front 30
Capital Comment 3
Films 26
Front Page 5
Intermission 20
Letters 4
Lighter Side 29
National Round-Up 12
Ottawa View 2
People 14
Sports 14
Then & Now 4
U.K. & Commonwealth 19
U.S. Affairs 17
World Affairs 15
World of Women 21

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: General J. Lawton Collins made his reputation as commander of the 25th Division in the bitter Battle of Guadalcanal, which checked the Japanese advance on Australia. In August, 1949, he became U.S. Army Chief of Staff, in a notable line of succession to George Marshall, Dwight Eisenhower and Omar Bradley. Marshall, as Secretary of Defence, and Bradley, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are now Collins's bosses, Eisenhower his colleague. Collins's habit of swift decision brought the corruption of his J. Lawton to "Lightnin' Joe." Collaborating smoothly with Sherman of the Navy and Vandenberg of the Air Force, he is helping to make unification of the three U.S. services work so well it is no longer talked of. For his views on the new U.S. Army and its equipment, see *U.S. Affairs*, Page 17.—*Photo by Karsh.*

Brain-Teaser: Letters to the right of us, letters to the left of us, some from as far away as England—all from crossword fans with their entries for SN's *Brain-Teaser* Contest. Names of contest winners will be announced in next week's issue. In the meantime Crossword Editors, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crerar, are spending the long winter evenings reading every one of the hundreds of letters sent by readers along with their contest entries.

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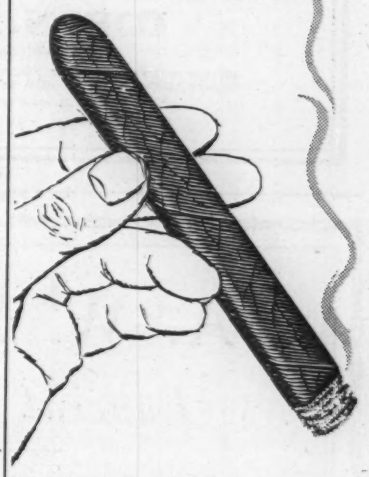

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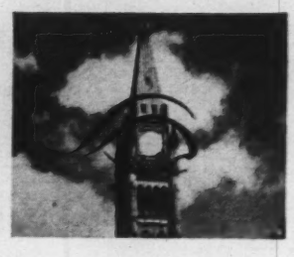

OTTAWA VIEW

UTILITY HOUSES

THE protests about the reduction in Government housing loans will not get the loans restored: they will get a reconsideration by the Cabinet of the whole housing situation. As a result, houses may go to the top of the list of "utility" goods. Government sponsorship of a standardized design (probably more like the postwar veterans' homes than the wartime housing which was "sub-standard") may not be far off. The Government would get the houses built by contract; might then either sell or rent them. Details are by no means settled, but opinion is growing that the Government must get back into the housing business.

PRICES & UTILITY

NOW that the House of Commons has blown off steam about high prices, the Government's inclination is to sit tight for a while. "This is a very good time to do nothing," said one authority. "We should let things develop until we can see clearly what controls, if any, would really work."

Even the much-discussed plans for establishing "utility" specifications on scarce articles are some way from fulfilment. The general Government feeling is that this is a hopeful approach. But there has still been no detailed consideration of what specifications should be imposed on what goods. Action on housing may come before any action on durable consumer goods like stoves or refrigerators; though manufacturers may be driven to simplify their own designs by the shortage of materials.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION

THE new national advisory council on manpower, which had its first meeting this week, may have a decisive say about national registration. There is still a good deal of doubt about the best form of registration to take, and the council might be able to recommend the most useful way of doing it. The only things now clear are: (1) when and if registration is undertaken it will cover every man, woman and child; (2) it must be conducted separately from the census: a once-only survey is no use for rationing or any other of the purposes for which registration may be required. Changes of address and occupation have to be kept up-to-date if national registration is to achieve its purpose.

STILL EATING MEAT

DESPITE high prices Canadians are still eating a lot of meat. Last year's per capita consumption: about 135 lbs. (final figures not yet available). At the postwar peak (1946-47) we ate 145 lbs. of meat per person per year. Before the war we managed to scrape along, somehow, on 118 lbs. (1935-39 average). So we are still some way from starvation.

High beef prices have encouraged a switch from beef to pork. In 1947 Canadians ate 67 lbs. of beef against 52 of pork. In 1949 it was 56½ lbs. of beef against 59 of pork. Last year we again ate less beef and more pork; but the overall consumption was down a little, perhaps 3 lbs. per head.

Beef exports to the U.S. last year were the equivalent (live or dead) of half a million head of cattle. Home consumption was more than twice that.

Pork prices here have now gone as high as they can without attracting imports from the U.S. The Chicago price is the equivalent of about 30 cents a lb. (dressed): Toronto price is about 34 cents. A rise of another cent or two would make it profitable for U.S. growers to ship their meat into Canada.

BUILDING AN INDUSTRY

LATEST development in the Canadian aircraft industry is the decision (understood now to be pretty firm) of the Sperry Corporation to open a plant in Montreal. This will give Canada for the first time a domestic supply of instruments which now have to be bought from the already short supplies in the U.S. It matches the decision to manufacture propellor-engines for the Harvards. Negotiations are going on with the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. to build Harvard airframes at Fort William, and with the Canadian Pratt and Whitney Co. to build the engines. In general, the Government is trying to encourage establishment here of plants to make as many as possible of the components now coming from U.S. or U.K.

MANPOWER DEBATE

THE Canadian Legion's proposal for compulsory service for the reserves took a real beating in the House of Commons last week. There was some doubt about why the Social Credit group decided to father it, and rumors were circulating that they might be aiming at gaining support in BC and Saskatchewan. But the Government didn't need to answer the Legion scheme. General **Pearkes** (PC, Nanaimo) did that most effectively in a sincere and convincing speech. Four PC's voted with the Social Crediters and the Legion high command, but **George Drew** effectively supported Pearkes' line. The minor split did the party no harm: there was a reasoned sincerity about the speeches which won more respect than the wrigglings about price control earlier in the week. Even with all the reservations Drew made about the CCF sub-amendment, the party still seemed to be trying to make the best of both worlds. Best comment came from a PC, who muttered: "Now that we're socialists . . ."

CAPITAL COMMENT

Senate Reform Again to Fore

SENATE REFORM is, as Hon. Arthur Roebuck phrased it, "an all-time hardy perennial." The first complaints arose in 1868. Only nine months ago George Drew proposed a joint committee to study the "better functioning" of that body. And now the Senators themselves have been debating a resolution which was moved by the Government leader in the Upper Chamber, Senator Wishart Robertson. As most proposals for Senate reform in the past have emanated from without, the current move has at least this one novel angle. The Senate leader courted some unpopularity among his own colleagues and indeed displayed considerable courage in raising the question as he did.

A note of repressed irritation crept into the subsequent remarks of Hon. Arthur Roebuck at one point, when he said: "The Parliament of Canada would be poorer if, by any chance, this continual discussion about the reform of the Senate should lead in due course—and partly because of our own foolishness—to the abolition of the Senate."

One can distinguish the historic, long-standing criticisms of the Upper Chamber, from references to a special condition which has recently come about because of the exceptionally long tenure of office of the Liberal party. Since December, 1921, a period of nearly 30 years, the Conservatives have been in office only five. Two or three times before, the party composition of the Senate has fluctuated to the point where about two-thirds of the members were of one political party, but since 1945 the overwhelmingly Liberal origin of the Senate has grown to the extreme where it is positively embarrassing. Even three years ago there were 64 Liberals, 21 Conservatives and 11 vacancies.

No Young Men

Now there are only *eleven* Conservative appointees still living, in a Senate that has grown from 96 to 102 (through the inclusion of Newfoundland). And not one of those eleven is a young man—indeed, their average age must be 75 or better. Age itself is no negation of effectiveness, but in fact the effective strength of the official opposition in the Senate is down to a corporal's guard.

It is this situation which is bringing popular attention upon the Senate, and as there is no immediate prospect of augmentation of non-Liberal strength, the disparity will steadily grow more prominent. It could be ameliorated by appointment of non-Liberals (there are eleven vacancies at the moment), but there is no sign that the Government has any intention of abandoning the historic and politically useful custom. This consists of filling the Red Chamber with faithful party workers, veteran Commoners who for some reason are reluctant or unable to face the electorate again, tired Cabinet ministers, or eminent supporters of the party who would grace and strengthen the representation there.

Quasi-Judicial?

Not that narrow party warfare is common in the Senate. There is much justification, indeed, for the argument that Senators, once appointed, are independent, that they assume a quasi-judicial attitude, and that the old party lines to which they have been accustomed rapidly fade away.

The other complaints about the performance of the Senate, the old long-standing complaints, centre around the fact that the present system does not call upon the talent and capacity of the Upper House in the way it should. Senator Robertson quoted Mackenzie King as saying that in the growing complexity of modern government it was very difficult for parliament to keep abreast of it all. "He said it was a matter of regret that the Senate, which was equal in authority and responsibility with the House of Commons, and which numbered in its membership men of vast experience and wide general knowledge, could not be made more use of in the general business of the country."

One proposal, advanced frequently, is that more legislation should be initiated in the Red Chamber. But there are good functional reasons why this is not done. Another recommendation is that the Senate should be given more time to consider legislation, not be kept idle half the session and then have everything thrown at it in the dying hours, with everyone almost frantic to get away. There is much talk about this, but little is done. And finally, it is suggested that the Senate use more initiative about probing complex issues of the day, upon which new light ought to be thrown. This at all events is a fruitful and practicable idea.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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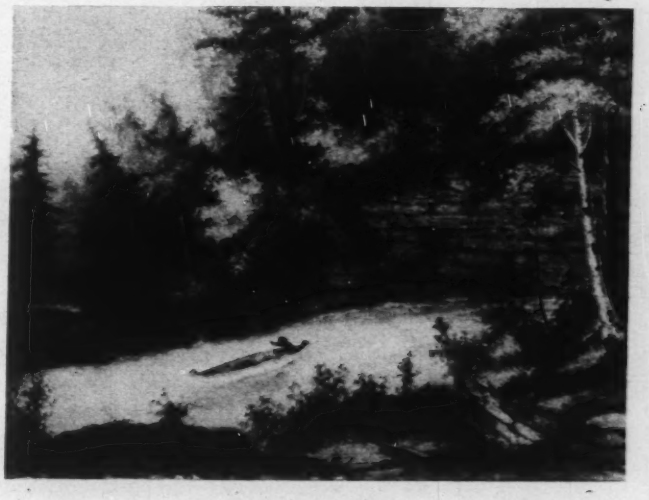

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LETTERS

Education Grants

AS A READER of many years' standing, I was pleased to see in your issue of January 30, the digest of Kennedy's article on Federal Aid for Schools.

It is a much discussed subject at this end of Canada. I considered the article not only timely, able and progressive, but also thought that its publication reflected great credit on your fine periodical which is giving Canada such important leadership in these trying days.

How does BC feel about this question? We are all for it. UBC head, Dr. N. A. M. McKenzie has warned that unless immediate financial aid is forthcoming, the quality and standard of his teaching staff will sag badly. Surely this is one place where the line should be held at all costs. . .

We in BC are just as ready to make a deal with Ottawa on education grants as we were on taxation. We may not be the biggest Province but as judges of what we consider best for British Columbia and Canada as a whole, we refuse to take a back seat to anybody. Let's dicker on Federal Aid for schools.

Mission City, BC. WALTER SLACK

Who Can Take It?

CONGRATULATIONS on Michael Barkway's advice to the Opposition at Ottawa (SN, Jan. 30). . . . Let's see if they are smart enough to take it. And if the Opposition does, let's see if the Government is big enough to take it!

Winnipeg, Man. J. R. WEBBER

U.K. Immigrants

YOUR article on U.K. immigrants is most interesting (SN, Jan. 23), but your correspondent has missed the main point; that is, the small amount of money one is allowed to bring to Canada by the Currency Control Board of Great Britain and the great difficulty in getting that small amount. Two hundred and fifty pounds—$733.50—each year for four years is not very much for a family. And if they have any left, no interest is allowed until the four yearly instalments are paid. Many people who have worked hard and saved more than the £1,000 would be eager to come to Canada and would be the very finest immigrants. But they hesitate to come with so little capital, even if they have friends already in this country.

Peterborough, Ont.

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McBRINE AROUND THE WORLD BAGGAGE

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

The **Most Rev. Patrick J. Skinner,** 46, Vicar Capitular of St. John's, Newfoundland and former Principal of the Holy Heart Seminary at Halifax, is now Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of St. John's.

AWARDS

Dr. James Stewart Lott, 30, London, Ont., has won the 1951 British Empire Cancer Campaign Exchange Fellowship. He will take advanced study for a year at Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, Eng.

DEATHS

Dr. Frederick W. Routley, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross who directed the setting up of the society's Outpost Hospital Service across Canada; in Toronto.

Lt.-Col. Charles Wesley MacLean, 74, Montreal businessman and philanthropist and formerly one of Canada's outstanding athletes; in Montreal after a brief illness.

George S. Mathieson, 78, Winnipeg businessman and music lover; a prime mover in the formation of the Manitoba Musical Competition Festival; in Winnipeg.

Charles Winton Churchill, OBE, 70, President of Chrysler Corp. of Canada; in Detroit, of a heart attack.

Thomas Robert Edward (Tom) McInnes, 83, widely travelled lawyer-writer son of a former Lieut.-Governor of BC; in Vancouver.

Professor Albert Duncan Robertson, 74, for 30 years with the University of Western Ontario; in London, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 21 February 27, 1951

Those Controlled Wages

MR. M. J. COLDWELL is a very clever man. As leader of the CCF party he is naturally anxious to appear to be supporting the line of argument which has been put forward for some weeks now by the great labor organizations, that price control need not include wage control because "wages are already controlled." As an intelligent student of the economic process he is perfectly aware that this is rubbish. So what he does is to say in the House of Commons: "As a matter of fact you have wage control now to a very large extent, because in many of the great trade unions wages have been agreed upon for one year ahead and two years ahead." A very guarded but still entirely untrue statement.

This of course no more constitutes "control" in the sense in which Mr. Coldwell and the unions are advocating price control than it constitutes State Socialism, which Mr. Coldwell desires, or Communism, which he doesn't. In control the payment is fixed by the authority of the state, which is the last thing in the world that the unions would submit to (except possibly for a temporary war emergency and on a "freezing" basis, and then only with the greatest reluctance), while in these long-term agreements the payment is fixed by an entirely voluntary agreement between the parties. Mr. Coldwell might just as well say that rents will need no controlling when the Dominion abandons that operation this spring, because there will then be two- and three-year agreements between landlord and tenant covering almost all of the rented properties. The idea that a voluntarily executed agreement is a control, because it runs for a year or more, is about as absurd as anything that has been suggested in this line in the last twenty years.

Even the Communists are bright enough to see that controlled prices without genuinely controlled wages are an impossibility, and they therefore oppose price controls, with the exception of rents, which being a charge for the use of something which has already been completed do not have to be related to the cost of labor.

Little Rooster to Tour

IT IS good news that "Ti-Coq," which failed to meet the tastes of the New York critics, is to tour Canada after a second engagement in Montreal. We think Canadians are pretty generally aware that the rejection of this piece by New York is no evidence that it will not afford great pleasure to Canadian audiences, who are much more aware than Americans of both the qualities of the "Ti-Coq" character and the special situation with which the play deals.

Admittedly the piece has structural weaknesses, arising chiefly out of the fact that it was developed from a one-act skit of much less serious import. But that does not prevent it from being excellent entertainment, and that was not the real reason for the New York failure. We doubt whether it is possible to make an American urban audience accept the problem of illegitimacy as the basis of a serious play.

The Group Areas Act

THE Government of India has performed a useful service in publishing an analysis of the Group Areas Act of the Union of South Africa, which has been a subject of considerable discussion in other parts of the Commonwealth and in the democratic world generally, but is not as fully understood as it should be. The basic theory of the Act is to be found in a joint report by two committees of the South African legislature, which assumes that repatriation to India of members of the Indian race is "the only satisfactory solution" of the problems raised by their presence

PASSING SHOW

WE MAY have to reduce our living standard to keep ourselves free. But if we don't keep ourselves free our enemies will improve our dying standard for us.

Socialists in Great Britain set out two years ago to reform the press, but have now decided not to press the reform.

The new U.S. price control man is described as "a cheerful and well-meaning municipal politician". No well-meaning person with that job could possibly be cheerful, no matter how municipal he may be.

No cow is now slaughtered on the Argentine pampas to feed the hungry citizens of London. Who says the British workingman is being pampa-ed?

Wartime in Britain, meatless days. Peacetime in Britain, meatless months.

A *Montreal Gazette* headline announces "2,000,000,000 Fright Cars Stranded in Yards". Paralyzed with fright, presumably.

Why this clamor against "invisible taxes"? Does a kick in the front hurt less than a kick in the rear?

In Lima, O., the wife of a picket bought the business he had been picketing. Well, it's a good way to bring down the price.

U.S. Labor is campaigning for a guaranteed annual wage, and may some day think of guaranteeing a good year's work in exchange for it.

The *Kingston Whig* is worried about the new automobile that will stop in twenty feet when going 70 miles an hour, because it thinks its occupants would not be able to stop so rapidly. But we much prefer to be hit by a speeding motorist who has been shot out of his car, rather than by the car itself.

Lucy says it is people who can't control themselves who are most anxious to control prices.

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DEFENCE EVOLUTION

in South Africa. Without endorsing its English idiom we quote one paragraph of the report:

"The fundamental theme of the evidence throughout the years has been and still is: repatriation or, failing which, compulsory segregation. In the most recent evidence there is noticeable a distinct tendency for this theme to assume the form of: repatriation and, pending which, compulsory segregation. In its most advanced form this theme reads: 'repatriation and, failing which, compulsory segregation with boycott to induce repatriation.'"

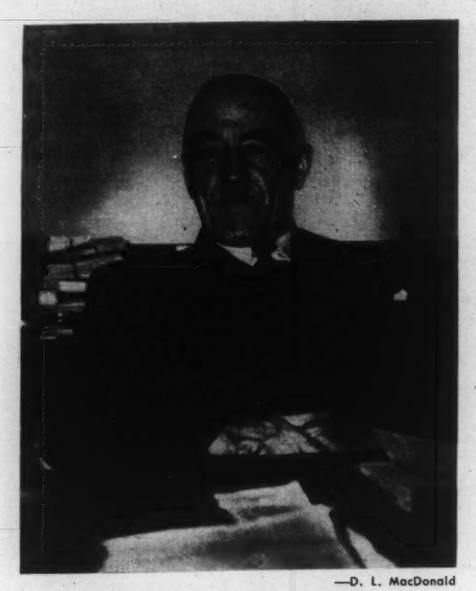
In simpler language this means that immigrants from a country which is, like South Africa, a member of the Commonwealth are to be rendered so uncomfortable, and if that is not sufficient, so incapable of earning a living, that they will be compelled to return to the country whence they came. These persons entered South Africa at a time when they were perfectly free to enter and settle. Many of them are quite as well educated, and even civilized, as most of the South Africans among whom they are living. They are about to be expelled from all areas which are declared as "European areas," and will have to move into Indian areas if and when provided, or into "controlled areas." In either of these conditions the prospects of their being able to make a living in their normal occupation of commerce will be practically nil. It does not need to be pointed out that in a division of the land effected by a wholly European-race legislature, the areas allotted to non-European races are not likely to be very high in productive quality.

Ottawa Newspaper Ethics

WE HAVE always regarded the two Ottawa daily newspapers as somewhat specially fortunate, in that they are permitted by destiny to cater to a population composed largely of employees of government departments, and therefore presumably of fairly high average intelligence. It was something of a shock to note that in the week ending February 10 both of these dailies were guilty of the type of journalistic indiscretion which we commonly associate with newspapers catering to the lower grades of readership. It is possible that the two papers are engaged in the type of circulation war which breaks out at intervals in any competitive newspaper field, but that neither feels disposed to spend much money on the kind of circulation devices with which the Toronto *Star* and *Telegram* are doing their present battling.

The *Journal* was promptly brought to task for its misbehavior by a fine of $3,000, plus $300 for each of its two court reporters, for contempt of court in publishing a forecast of a possible defence line in the Sullivan manslaughter case while the case was actually in progress. (The fines of the two reporters were later remitted.) It is most important that the reporting of sensational criminal cases in Canada should no be allowed to sink to the level frequently reached in the United States, and we congratulate Chief Justice McRuer on his action.

A few days later the *Citizen* printed a report of a speech by Minister of Justice Garson which had been delivered to a meeting of magazine editors with the distinct and several times repeated warning that it was "off the record". The *Journal* boasted of having secured this report by placing a reporter in an adjoining room in the hotel from which he could overhear the Minister's utterances. An ironic feature is that the other speaker at this off-the-record meeting was Commissioner Wood of the RCMP.



—D. L. MacDonald

CO-SPEAKER *with Justice Minister at spied-upon secret meeting: RCMP Commissioner Wood.*

The *Journal's* offence has been properly dealt with by the courts, and its $3,000 fine stands as a warning which will probably prevent imitation. The *Citizen's* offence is presumably not a matter for action by the authorities. It is nevertheless a blot on the reputation of Canadian journalism, and one which will remain until a responsible body which can speak in the name of all the dailies of Canada—presumably the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association—repudiates the concept of legitimate news-gathering which this *Citizen* story represents and rebukes the Ottawa paper for its departure from sound newspaper ethics.

The Control Riddle

IN THIS issue readers will find a good deal of thoughtful material about inflation and controls. On Page 30 Mr. Pat Conroy, of the Canadian Congress of Labor, and Mr. Harold Lush, president of Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd., present different views about price and wage controls. Mr. Conroy makes an ingenious case: we can agree with some of it. More of it is best described in Mr. Conroy's own words as "plausible but, to say the least, oversimplified." Such, for example, is his argument that "a wage increase, by stimulating productivity, may actually reduce labor costs". Productivity in Canada rose last year (as Michael Barkway points out in a factual article on Page 9) by certainly less than 2 per cent. The average of hourly earnings rose by some 8 per cent. The facts would seem to justify Mr. Lush speaking of "steadily rising wages with possibly further decreasing efficiency".

But it is not our purpose to argue with our contributor. Despite our disagreements with Mr. Conroy we think readers will find his statement less doctrinaire than the arguments we have grown used to hearing in CCF speeches and trade unions pronunciamentos. Indeed a careful reading of these two statements provides strong evidence in support of one of Mr. Lush's most sensible observations. He says that the ground on which Government intervention has to be considered is ground "where there are no blacks and whites, but only light and dark grey." Mr. Conroy, perhaps grudgingly, admits as much when he says, "Some measures to provide against wage increases which would break the price ceiling may be necessary."

Of course, the case for overall controls, as Mr. Lush points out, has not yet been established. We think those who advocate them—and this unhappily now includes the Progressive Conservative party—should study the figures on Page 9. These show some of the price rises which have been taking place beyond Canada's borders and far beyond the control of the Canadian Government. The domestic causes of inflation still seem to be less than the external ones. This does not mean that they can be ignored. It does indicate that taxation and savings are still the best means of fighting them.

The Manpower Debate

THE House of Commons was much less edifying when it talked about controls last week than when it talked about manpower. The speech of General Pearkes set a high tone to the later debate. He argued clearly and cogently against the Canadian Legion's proposal for compulsory service in the reserve forces, which the Social Credit group had rather inexplicably espoused. And the final blow was dealt to the Legion scheme when Mr. Drew destroyed the pretence that it would be a useful "gesture." "This", he said, "is no time for gestures." In speaking its mind about this proposal, even at the cost of losing the votes of four members, the PC party has done itself no harm. The Legion program, unfortunately, had never received any full democratic endorsement from the thousands of veterans who belong to it; and, as one prominent Liberal remarked after General Pearkes' speech, "It never does a man any harm to be right."

There are still a number of Conservative members, and General Pearkes left the strong implication that he is among them, who think we should have full conscription now for active service. A number of Quebec members have expressed their opposition to any conscription, unless possibly for home defence. But, as Mr. Drew said, "this subject is no longer to be made a political football in Canada." To the extent that the PM's speech on the subject withdrew conscription from the political arena Mr. Drew heartily welcomed it, and so do we. The only thing that remains is to make sure that Mr. St. Laurent presses his advantage just as far as it ought to be pressed—to make sure, in Mr. Drew's words, that "he will introduce national selective service when evidence supports that course." For our part we believe that he will. But we will feel a little easier in our mind when a national registration has been carried out.

New Kind of Democracy

THE kind of democracy proposed for Canada by the self-designated friends of democracy who admire the Russian political system is clearly indicated by the legislative proposals which they have just put forward.

They desire to make it a penal offence, punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment, to express the opinion that war is inevitable.

We can imagine circumstances in which we should consider it our duty to express the opinion that war, in those circumstances, would be inevitable. If, for example, the Communists of British Columbia should seize power in that Province, and should ask for and receive the support of Moscow, we should think, and we should want to say, that war in that event would be as near to inevitable as makes no difference.

If we were prohibited from saying so by a law passed at the instigation of the Communists of

BC (among other people), we should feel that democracy in Canada was in a pretty bad way.

At the moment, and in the present circumstances, we have no desire to say so, because we think that war is not inevitable so long as the Communists, of British Columbia and the rest of the world, behave themselves. But we have no implicit confidence that they always will.

Guild Is Very Angry

THE TRADE union known as the American Newspaper Guild complained bitterly last week that the passages of the majority report of the conciliation board in the Canadian Press case which were "condemnatory of the company's attitude in negotiations" were "submerged" in the summary sent out by the CP itself to its member newspapers. It is true that these passages were in the second column of the report, where they came after a long list of "demands" made by the union and refused even by its own nominee on the board. Our own opinion is that if the two union officials who signed the protest against the CP story are as good newspaper men as they are unionists, they must be perfectly aware that the dismissal of a whole string of union claims by the joint report of the impartial arbiter and the labor nominee is slightly more important news than any views the same persons might express about the attitude of either party in the dispute.

Among the matters "submerged" by the CP summary were not only the passages "condemnatory of the company's attitude" but also a very significant passage—significant because signed by the labor member as well as the impartial arbiter—stating that in their opinion "the Guild was somewhat unreasonable in connection with certain demands," including the following, all of which were rejected by the labor nominee: the claim that "economy shall not be considered a just and sufficient ground for dismissal" of Guild members; the claim for a "Guild shop"; the claim for removal of the Company's power to engage, transfer, promote, demote and dismiss at its own discretion; the claim for full pay for the whole period of illness; etc.

The dispute is of top-level interest for two reasons. It is the first dispute of the kind in Canada in which the labor element consists wholly of well-educated and quasi-professional persons. And its issue will decisively affect the labor relations of the editorial departments of all the member newspapers, few of which at present have any collective agreements.

Toronto Clipping

"HAIRCUTS $1, SHAVES 50c, TORONTO BARBERS DECIDE"—Headline.

THE above-quoted words which appeared in the Star
Gave that newspaper's readers a bit of a jar;
But, although I'm as mad as a hornet, I harbor
No personal hate for the man who's a barber.

Yet my hair is so thin on the back and the top,
He has hardly begun ere he comes to a stop;
It's the outlay per hour that I'm chiefly displeased at:
A buck for ten minutes is not to be sneezed at.

It's the thought of the future that gives me a twinge:
I'm approaching the day I'll have merely a fringe,—
Then my cup of misfortune will really be brimming
As I grope in my purse for the fortnightly trimming.

Gone are the good days. Time flits.
Shave and a haircut,—twelve bits! J.E.P.

That "Supreme" Parliament

If a Limited Legislature Is Not Parliamentary Then Canada Has Already Abandoned the Parliamentary Constitution

by B. K. Sandwell

THOSE who persist in arguing that the British parliamentary system is incompatible with any limitation of the sovereign power (wherever that power may be located) by a constitutional restriction such as is implied by a Bill of Rights on the American pattern appear to be overlooking the fact that, if this argument be sound, Canada is already being governed by a system with which the British parliamentary system is incompatible. For if the sovereign power cannot be limited, it must follow that it also cannot be divided. The document which divides it is itself a limitation, and a limitation imposed by something which is higher than the sovereign power as vested in the two authorities among which it is divided.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

If the BNA Act can say to the Ottawa Parliament—as it most unquestionably does:—"On the subject of civil rights you may not legislate," it is most emphatically limiting the sovereign power of that Parliament. That all the powers withheld from that Parliament are awarded to the provincial Legislatures—that the two sets of powers together add up to infinity—has nothing to do with the case. The BNA Act continues in spite of that to be an authority which imposes limitations on the sovereign power of both Parliament and the Legislatures; and the BNA Act very much exists.

It is true that the BNA Act derives its effectiveness from the single, absolute and parliamentary authority of Westminster; but that is now a statement of historical interest only, and just as soon as Canada has determined for herself the method by which she will amend the BNA Act in all its provisions its effectiveness will rest, not on the authority of Westminster, but on the fact that Canada could amend any of its provisions but has not amended those which still remain and is therefore obviously consenting to them.

Has Canada a Parliament?

When that ultimate method of amendment is provided, the constitution of Canada will have ceased to be an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament and will have become an act of the Canadian people; and since that act of the Canadian people will unquestionably ordain a division of the sovereign power between the two legislative authorities, we shall be in exactly the same position as the United States. If that means that we are no longer under the British parliamentary system, then we shall have to say goodbye to the British parliamentary system. But it is the view of this present writer that the British parliamentary system is no more intolerant of constitutional limitations (if a constitution is provided to embody them) than the sovereign power of the British monarchy was intolerant of Magna Charta or of the Act of Succession.

That this involves a radical change in the concept of the *locus* of the sovereign power is clear enough. But in Canada that change has already taken place *de facto*; the unchanged *locus* of Canadian sovereignty survives only *de jure* in the theory that parts of the BNA Act are amendable only by the Westminster Parliament—a single *locus* enjoying in theory complete power over everybody in Canada, but in fact having no authority in Canada whatsoever—incapable *in fact* of changing a single comma in the Act without proper representations from Canada.

If it is of the essence of parliamentary institutions that the power of Parliament must be unlimited, then there is no true Parliament in Canada today, and the only true Parliament with which Canada is concerned is Westminster.

The essence of the matter is this, that the act of *dividing* sovereignty between two types of authority is an act of limiting the sovereignty of each. It implies a power superior to the authorities among which the division takes place. If that superior power can bind authority A to keep out of the field of authority B, it can equally bind both authorities to keep out of a third field with which it wants nobody to meddle.

The Power of the People

It is not any necessity for an unlimited authority that requires the power of the British Parliament to be unlimited; there is no such necessity. It is the lack of any institution or procedure having the right to limit the British Parliament. The Canadian Parliament and the Canadian Legislatures are already limited. They have been limited hitherto, nominally and *de jure*, by the exercise of a superior power by the (unlimited) British Parliament. They have really, *de facto*, been limited by the exercise of a superior power vested, though not yet formally, in the Canadian people themselves, and that superior power in the Canadian people will shortly be the *only* power which can constrain them, or alter their constraints.

When that happens it will be just as easy, and just as proper, for the Canadian people in their constitution-making capacity, to say to both Parliament and Legislature "Thou shalt not send a Canadian citizen into exile or deprive him of his goods without due process of law" as it is to say to Parliament "Thou shalt not control rents (except in an emergency)" or to the Legislature "Thou shalt not create a new crime."

It is frequently argued that the Common Law of Great Britain, which is operative in Canada so far as it is not overridden by Canadian statute law passed by the proper authority, is for Canadians a sufficient guarantee of the rights, freedoms and securities which that law defends. This argument seems to overlook the fact that the Common Law can be overridden by the competent legislative authority, and that the whole object of a Bill of Rights is to prevent it from being thus overridden.

The Common Law, for example, would certainly prevent any executive authority in Canada from expelling from Canada, and sending to Japan, without sentence by any court, without trial and indeed without any charge being laid, persons possessing Canadian citizenship; yet power to perform that very act was conferred on the Dominion Government by Parliament and was upheld by the Privy Council. A properly drafted Bill of Rights would make such action permanently impossible. It will scarcely be contended that this power could ever in any circumstances be necessary for the safety of the state, and it is so dangerous a power that the safety of liberty can scarcely be said to exist while it exists.

TURN THE HEAT ON STALIN

Ready-Made 5th Column Inside the USSR

by Nicholas Prychodko

—Sovfoto

THE POLICE STATE *personified by these burly henchmen of Stalin*

ONE OF THE Allied slogans in the early part of World War II was "Defence Will Not Win the War." We ought to have learned from the outcome of that war, and from the experience in Korea, that "Arms Alone Will Not Win a War" where ideologies are involved.

That was where Hitler failed in Russia, and where we can fail in combatting Stalin, unless we learn quickly. Hitler's immense early successes, in which Soviet troops surrendered *en masse* thinking he had come to liberate them, failed to break the Soviet régime precisely because he throttled these hopes and treated the "liberated" areas as conquered territories. I know, because I was there.*

All the divisions the Western Allies are talking about raising—after Eisenhower's recent tour, reports were 8 NATO divisions now, 36-40 in 1952; Stalin has 175—will not guarantee victory unless they are supported by skilful political warfare. The very fact that Moscow makes such an enormous effort to jam the broadcasts of the Voice of America and the BBC, weak and timid though these are at present, bespeaks her intense fear of this weapon.

The peoples of the USSR are hungry and ragged; but the Communists have awakened in them a sharp political sense. Even a common peasant, who had never held a newspaper in his work-hardened hands before, now takes a keen interest in it and reads between the lines.

An overwhelming majority of the peoples of the USSR look to war as the only means of their liberation from Communist tyranny. But they also want to be certain that a new war does not bring with it only the bitter disappointments of the Nazi invasion—which is what the Kremlin is telling them. They want to see the power of the Kremlin broken, but they also want to know what the western banners will bring them. That is what we need to tell them, and have not yet told them.

What the peoples of the USSR want is:

(1) Release from Russian and Bolshevik despotism.

(2) Guarantee of their own national freedom, according to the principle of self-determination. Woodrow Wilson's slogan of 1918, almost forgotten in the West, is still whispered by the minority peoples of the USSR.

(3) The end of the collective system of farming, but not the re-introduction of private enterprise in industry.

Unfortunately, while the Western powers have called for self-determination for different nations in Asia, they have not once spoken out for self-determination for the enslaved nationalities of the USSR. When Harold Stassen recently called for an American pledge to support independence for the Ukrainians and other peoples of Eastern Europe, the Voice of America deleted "Ukrainians."

Stalin's Achilles Heel

In order to win a war with the least sacrifice, one must know the weak points of the enemy. I want to emphasize one of the most important factors in a war, cold or hot, with the USSR: it is the mobilization of all our potential friends behind the Iron Curtain.

It is necessary to stress again, and yet again, that the Kremlin's Achilles heel is the minority problem within the USSR. Proof of this is given by the unending series of purges and deportations in these national republics; by the wholesale desertion during the Second World War; by the unabated campaign of the Moscow press against "bourgeois nationalists"; and above all by the partisan warfare against Russian Soviet rule in the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia, the Baltic states, the Caucasus and the satellite countries.

Such partisan warfare would be absolutely impossible without the backing of the people. It continues in spite of the fact that not only active participation in the struggle, but even the slightest attempt to aid the partisans is punishable by death. The number of partisans has been reduced considerably since the end of the war, and they cannot hope to shake the military might of the Kremlin by themselves. Nevertheless, in the event of a new clash they would multiply many times over, if the West provided assurance that their political and social ideas could be realized.

The result could be a fatal crisis for the Kremlin, one which could not be counteracted by huge armies or extreme terror. Stalin has never succeeded in killing the spirit of the nationalist-liberation struggle because it is for an ideal and not merely for a slice of bread.

Here is where we should strike at Stalin, quickly and hard, with all the means and power of a psychological propaganda war.

The policymakers of the Western powers must realize at last that the way to defeat finally Russian imperialism, which goes back in history far beyond Stalin, is to aid the dismemberment of the Soviet Russian Empire by freeing the subject nationalities.

Atomic bombs and well-trained divisions of troops can achieve only a temporary disruption of the machinery of the state, and of the military power of Russian imperialism. Many billions could be spent on a war without assuring the occupation of the vast Russian territories. Only a policy based on the liberation of the subject nationalities of the USSR holds out promise of an enduring victory.

To End Russian Expansion

Only such a policy can secure the participation, in the war against Moscow, of millions of Ukrainians, Caucasians, Byelo-Russians, Baltic peoples, Azerbaijani, Kazakhs and others. Only through such a policy could a complete occupation of the USSR be carried out. Only by such a policy can the world be rid of Russian expansionism, whether under a White, Red or Black flag.

It is surely notable that the greatest efforts of Soviet agents and Tsarist emigrés in the German general staff offices were directed towards averting any support of the nationalist-liberation movement in the Soviet Union. This became a matter of life and death to Moscow after the wholesale surrenders and desertions of 1941. Soviet higher party circles celebrated the removal of Gen. von Brauchitsch from his post of Commander-in-Chief in the East, because he had favored support for the nationalist liberation movement among the minority peoples.

There are reasons to think that today America may repeat Hitler's mistakes with her eastern pol-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

UKRAINIAN *Partisans who made their way to Germany, postwar**.

*NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO, seen third from left in back row, in dark suit, has told in earlier articles in SN of his three years in a Siberian slave labor camp and his experiences in the Ukraine when the Germans arrived. Now married to a Canadian, he remains an active supporter of the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, still resisting Stalin.

A LOT OF INFLATION IS IMPORTED

WHO STARTS HIGH PRICES?

by Michael Barkway

EVERYBODY'S complaining about high prices, and no one is more aware of it than MPs at Ottawa. Opposition MPs have taken their cue, and they are vociferously declaring that "something must be done about it." Of course, this is easier than saying *what* should be done. The Government has to do that, and it's doing some pretty hard thinking about it.

The first thing that makes it very difficult to find a Canadian cure for inflation is that so much of Canadian inflation is, strictly, imported. No one can say statistically just how much of the increase in prices is due to what happens in Canada and how much to what happens abroad. But Finance Minister Abbott told Parliament that "far the greater degree of the inflationary price rise" has been due to external influences. Graham Towers and the statisticians of the Bank of Canada say that the wholesale price index went up by 12 per cent between the ends of 1949 and 1950. In the same period the price of Canadian exports rose by 10 per cent and the price of Canadian imports by 7 per cent.

The world level of prices means two things for us: first, that we have to pay more for the goods we import; and second, that we get more for the goods we export so that their domestic price goes up too. Look at some of the imports first:

Wholesale Price Index

1926=100

	Jan. '50	Dec. '50
Raw rubber:	44	164
Raw wool:	157	304
Cotton yarn and thread:	164	189
Pig iron & steel billets (partly imported):	187	207

(*Source*: DBS)

Here's another indication of the way *world* prices moved in 1950. The Federal Reserve bulletin for January, 1951, worked out some of the price increases in the U.S. between March 15, 1950, and January 12, 1951. Natural rubber went up 264 per cent, waste paper 204 per cent, tin 129 per cent, steel scrap 75 per cent, cotton 39 per cent. Among the things Canada exports, zinc went up 70 per cent in these nine months, copper 33 per cent, lumber 18 per cent, steers 19 per cent.

"Anticipated" Effect

Why did prices shoot up like this? In no country had the defence drive actually got under way enough to cause serious shortages. In Canada defence orders for the whole year were not more than $700 million out of the total national expenditure of $17.7 billion. The major factor, as the Federal Reserve bulletin says, was "the *anticipated* effect of the rearmament program on available supplies."

So far the price of finished goods has lagged well behind the rise in raw material prices. In the U.S., for example, average price of goods at retail was up only about 10 per cent in the nine months between March, 1950, and January, 1951. In Canada it was up only 6 per cent over the year 1950. That's small compared with the increases in raw materials. But the gap won't last for ever. As the higher-priced raw materials get into the finished products, their cost must go up too.

It isn't any fun being a prophet of gloom. But obviously as long as all the countries in the world are outbidding each other for basic raw materials, like wool, cotton, rubber, base metals, Canada has got to go along with the top bidder or do without. That's why the U.S., Britain and France are trying to get the main producing and consuming countries, outside the Russian orbit, to devise ways of distributing the scarce materials they all want.

Rubber Is Sticky

The first of these international commodity groups has been meeting in London to talk about rubber. At last report it was proving pretty sticky going. But the U.S., British and French Governments are plodding on with their attempt to tackle other commodities. In a few days now "commodity groups" will be meeting to discuss some of the things which Canada supplies to the world (notably nickel, cobalt and copper), besides some of the things we are specially interested in importing, such as cotton, wool, sulphur. The Canadian Government is going along with this approach to the problem, but frankly without very much confidence that it will work.

All this may seem remote from the shock you get every time you go into a store. But of course it's not. It's just part of the story behind the price tag. And if you think we are doing badly in Canada take a look at the chart on this page, which shows how our neighbors are doing in the U.S. Consumer spending in Canada is not yet as much of an inflationary factor as in the U.S. The Bank of Canada says it went up only about 3 per cent here during last year; and that's the same degree of increase as in 1949.

But now look at the other chart. Out of the total national production of goods and services we are going to have to find a larger slice in 1951 for defence. If present intentions are fulfilled, a larger slice will also go into capital investment. We don't yet know for certain how large a slice Mr. Abbott will demand for other Government expenditure; but it would be silly to expect it to be much lower than last year. The remainder left for personal spending may be a billion or so higher than the $11.8 billion Canadians spent for themselves last year. But it's pretty clear that this small extra slice in dollars will not be enough to make up for the higher prices. We just won't be able to get as many goods and services as we did last year.

Stop the Squeeze

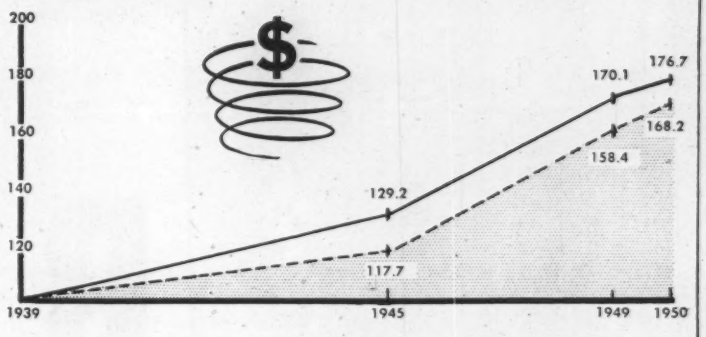
Much the best way to stop the squeeze is, of course, to increase production. Last year our total output of goods and services increased 4 per cent in physical volume. Since more people were working, the increased output of each individual was about 2 per cent (Bank of Canada Annual Report). Some of that increase may have been due to longer hours: the rest is all that you can properly call increased productivity. This year all the extra people we can put to work, all the extra hours we can get each person to work, and all the increased productivity we can get, are going to help our problem.

But only on certain conditions. The first condition is that the extra wages should not go straight into the spending stream. We want to level up the supply of goods with the demand: so the production must increase more than the demand. Taxes will play a part in this, but they can't do it all.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Cost of Living: Canada & the U.S.

1. TOTAL COST OF LIVING: 1939 = 100.



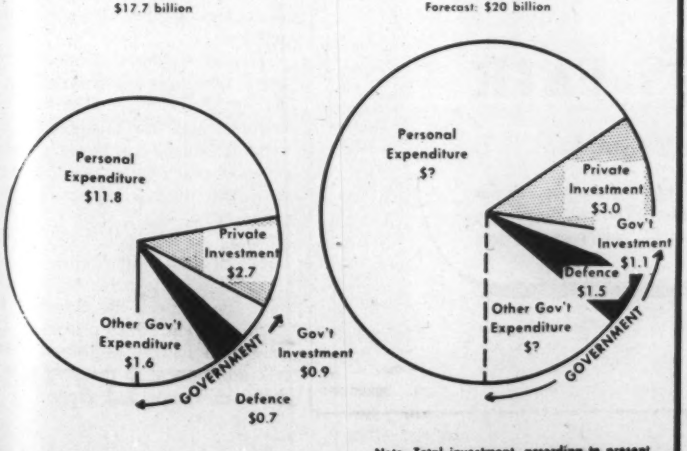
		1945	1949	Nov. 1950
2. FOOD: 1939 = 100:	U.S.:	146.1	212.1	220.1
	Canada:	132.2	212.1	217.3
3. RENT:	U.S.:	108.3	115.8	120.2
	Canada:	108.0	118.5	131.4
4. CLOTHING:*	U.S.:	145.9	189.2	194.0
	Canada:	121.3	181.8	183.2
5. FUEL & LIGHTING:*	U.S.:	111.4	138.9	145.2
	Canada:	105.7	129.5	138 9
6. HOME FURNISHINGS:*	U.S.:	143.9	186.6	199.7
	Canada:	117.4	165.3	172.4

*The categories used for the U.S. index are roughly, but not exactly, similar to the Canadian. The U.S. heading is "Apparel" instead of "Clothing"; "Fuel, Electricity & Refrigeration" instead of "Fuel & Lighting"; and the Canadian heading is "Home Furnishing and Services" instead of the U.S. "House Furnishings."

—SN Chart by Melwyn Breen

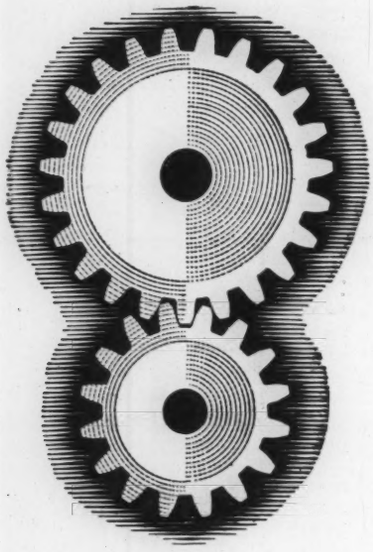
Gross National Expenditures

(Foreign trade omitted, on the assumption that in 1951, as in 1950, it will be in approximate balance).



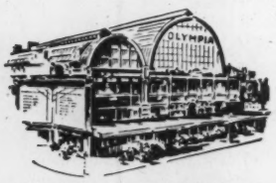
Note: Total investment, according to present intentions, is expected to be 13% higher than last year. Of this, 5% represents increase in volume and 8% increase in price.

—SN Chart by Melwyn Breen



BIF 1951

EARLS COURT—10 groups of trades, represented by 700 exhibitors in 260,000 square feet of display area.



OLYMPIA—In an area of 300,000 square feet, over 1,000 exhibitors will display a wide variety of their latest goods.

CASTLE BROMWICH—The section for Building and Heating, Electricity, Engineering and Hardware. Exhibitors: 1,300. Display area: 500,000 square feet (including outdoor).

BIGGER AND BETTER

A hundred years have passed since Queen Victoria opened in London the first 'Great Exhibition' and revealed to the world the manifold ways in which British enterprise and skill were pioneering to increase the ease and interest of life. For some time past, we have been planning to celebrate this anniversary by a Festival in which every aspect of British life will be on display. In particular, we are making the 1951 British Industries Fair an occasion for the world to see the full extent of our recovery and our resources. We can promise that the B. I. F., like British Industry itself, will be bigger and better than ever. Over three thousand exhibitors from a hundred trade groups will put their latest and finest products on show.

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FIFTH COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

icy. If the Department of State follows the advice of the Kerenskys and Barmines, who while strongly anti-Soviet are nevertheless proponents of *Russian* supremacy, even in a "liberated" Russia, it will incur only distrust and resentment among the minority peoples—those who have actively resisted Tsarist and Stalinist rule.

Kerensky has very clearly declared his credo, in the *Socialist Journal*: "Better to suffer a wicked dictator than dismember the living body of Russia". He has stated that he would bow before Stalin, if Stalin would safeguard Russian interests from Leningrad to the Dardanelles and Sakhalin Island, and give the Russian people their political freedom.

No Russian Partisans—Yet

The Russian and the Ukrainian broadcasts of the Voice of America, under the leadership of Barmine, never mention the enslaved peoples in the USSR. On the contrary, they use the language of Vlasov, and speak of "the Russian peoples." There are 110 millions of Ukrainians, Caucasians, Azerbaijani, Kazakhs and other peoples conquered by Russia who have their own history, culture, language and national pride. They are not "Russian peoples".

The argument most often heard against working for the dismemberment of Russia, that this would "throw the Russians into Stalin's embrace", is unfounded.

True supporters of democracy among the Russians cannot take a hostile attitude towards the liberation of those nations which were included in the Russian Empire by force. And besides, during the Second World War there were no Russian partisan forces who fought Stalin as did the Ukrainians, Byelo-Russians, Poles, Balts, Kazakhs, Caucasians and others.

No wonder that at the conclusion of the war Stalin proposed this toast at a banquet in the Kremlin, May 5, 1945: "I drink to the Russian people, the leading nation of all the nations of the USSR. The faith of the Russian people in the Soviet government was the deciding power which insured our victory. I thank the Russian people for their faith."

It would not be political wisdom to trade a very problematical, actually improbable support of the Russians in a fight against Stalin for the certain support of millions of active allies among the enslaved minority peoples.

This momentous, if not in fact decisive question of enlisting the support of the people behind the Iron Curtain and encouraging them in their resistance to Stalin should receive as much attention, if not more, than the urgent matter of military preparation.

And this job should be put in the hands of men and women of the different nationalities of the USSR who have lived under the Soviet dictatorship, experienced its prisons and concentration camps, and know how to talk and appeal to the people to gain their confidence and support.

Campus Capers Have Changed

Far Cry from Varsity's Early Shakespeare Plays To Arena Productions and Credit Drama Courses

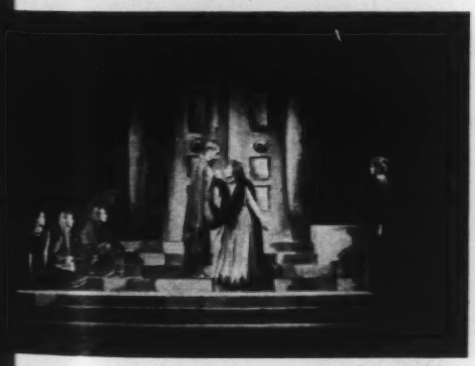
by Margaret Ness

CAMPUS THEATRE has come a long way from the days when mixed casts were forbidden, costumes were out; co-eds played all the roles—in academic gowns and mortar boards; and Shakespeare was the only fare. Such were McMaster's early plays, under the Women's Literary Society.

Today, for example, campus plays include the University of Toronto's production of Euripides's violent "Medea" . . . with the final chilling spectacle of Medea's two dead children, killed by her own hand. Mount Allison (Sackville, NB) is to do the you-know-what-play about a 6-foot rabbit and drink-happy Elwood P. Dowd.

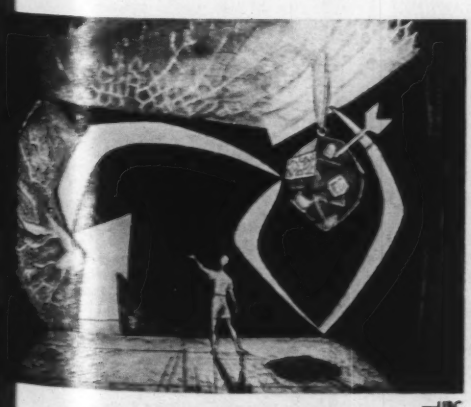
The campus has changed, too, in its attitude towards the theatre. In 1899 Kingston, the *Queen's Journal* supported the first Queen's Dramatic Club by denouncing all those who said the presentation of drama would "instil into the hearts of poor unsuspecting students that most terrible of all evils—the love of the stage."

INTER-CLASS *entry: Juniors, Mount Allison.*



—Robert Mucklestone

"MEDEA" *at Hart House Theatre, U of T.*



—UBC

SET *designed for "Eros at Breakfast," UBC.*

A few decades ago, the stage-struck either didn't go to university or graduated into the more "respectable" professions. Today the professional theatre and radio are alumni stamping-grounds. There's Canada's gift to radio—Wayne and Shuster. They're fugitives from the "UC Follies," University College's (U of T) annual revue. Judith Evelyn got her first taste of theatre blood student-directing at University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. And Broadway's Alexander Knox played "Hamlet" at University of Western Ontario.

It's a long way, too, from the fantasy one-acters of Synge and Lady Gregory—so popular a few years back—to McGill's (Montreal) interest in full-length arena productions. This year they're doing their third—Pirandello's "Naked." Imagine the horrified eyebrows of the early university thespians at the very title! And it's being played in McGill's Union ballroom. You see, the audience sits all around. Last year Director Norma Springford won the Dominion Drama Festival regional* with her arena adaptation of Ibsen's "Ghosts"; hopes to do the same this week with "Naked."

But even more noteworthy in changing ideas are the credits in drama work given towards degrees by some Canadian Universities. It's revolutionary when you remember the old attitude that a university was the seat of "classical" education only. But there is more to earning credits than just greasepaint and a good performance, say, in the University of British Columbia's (Vancouver) presentation of Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist"—a Canadian première, too! During the production, the student-actors probably learned more about Elizabethan drama, costumes and speech than from the most brilliant lecturer. Dorothy Somerset directs UBC's drama courses.

AT ACADIA UNIVERSITY in Wolfville, NS, Professor H. F. Sipprell has a credit course in play production. Each student produces a one-act play on his own, from model stage to dress rehearsal. It's the only course of its kind in the Maritimes. And Queen's doesn't hedge about drama, either; has a separate Department of Drama, headed by Dr. William Angus.

For some unfathomable reason, the University of Toronto ignores this trend towards live drama as a university course. Yet they pay a professional director (Bob Gill is in his fifth highly successful season) and have Hart House Theatre —one of the best theatres on any Canadian or U.S. campus. But you can't get credits towards your BA by working in any of Gill's four large-scale yearly productions.

That's the serious side of drama on the university backlot. Now what about the fun? Well, there are the Intervarsity Festivals. The Western universities held three but gave up two years ago. Distance and finances proved too much. The Maritimes ran around viewing each other's shows for years; decided two years ago to have an official, non-competitive festival. The 1951 one was held last month.**

In Ontario the festival was conceived at McMaster in 1937; includes most of Ontario's and some of Quebec's universities. This week seven entries* compete for the *London Free Press* trophy.

*Queen's was the first university to enter the DDF regional festivals, in 1934; made the 1937 finals. In 1938, the University of Manitoba entered for the first time; competed in the 1948 finals. Mount Allison was invited to the 1949 finals and University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, won last year's NB regional. Both the latter universities entered again this year. George Stark, Mount Allison, won best-actor award.

**Entries: Acadia, Dalhousie, King's, Mount Allison.

—Bob Hepburn

THE BARD: *"Othello" by Queen's Drama Guild.*

But while these festivals are highlights for the student-actors, they cause scarcely a ripple in off-campus potential audiences. Not so some of the annual revues. McGill has just concluded a lusty thirtieth, and Montrealers will hum the tunes for months to come. Western's fall production of "Purple Patches" packed in 10,000 Londoners, to the tune of $2,000.

Yes, there's everything from Bishop's (Lennoxville, Que.) celebration this year of the 100th anniversary of their drama club to the two-year-old club of Quebec's Laval . . . to Edmonton's University of Alberta's Studio Theatre (SN, Feb. 13) . . . to Western Stage Society, operated by members of the Drama Department, University of Saskatchewan, and making its fourth provincial tour this summer** . . . to the Dominion-wide playwriting competition by Queen's.

And the student-actors? Here are just a few of those who kept right on in their chosen careers: Tommy Tweed stepped from U of M into radio; Lorne Greene (Dean of the Academy of Radio Arts, Toronto) and Arthur Sutherland (International Players, Kingston and Toronto) were Queen's drama presidents; Queen's also claims playwright Robertson Davies; McMaster's Amelia Hall is with Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa, as are Toronto's Don Glen and Eric House, and Silvio Narizzano of Queen's.

Everyman Theatre in Vancouver is practically ex-UBCers. Others from UBC: radio's Lister Sinclair, Vancouver actor Bill Buckingham, Barbara Kelly (Mrs. Bernie Braden), now on the English stage and radio, and Beverly Wilson, Assistant Director at University of Alberta.

Toronto has turned out producer Brian Doherty; Don and Murray Davis, founders of The Straw Hat Players; Doug Ney, a Mountie in Canada's first TV film; Michael Ney on the English stage; Charmion King, Anna Cameron, Kate Reid, Kay Hawtrey, Ted Follows, Henry Kaplan, Dave Gardner, Drew Thompson, Bill Hutt—summer stock, repertory and radio.

"All the world's a stage," said Will Shakespeare. Canadian campuses have finally agreed.

*Entries: Carleton (Ottawa), Loyola (Montreal), Macdonald (St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.), McMaster (Hamilton), Queen's, Western (London) and Bishop's.

**University students also toured Alberta and NS last summer. The U of A was one of the backers of the Provincial Players; and Acadia loaned Professor H. F. Sipprell to organize the Nova Scotia Players, composed of students from Acadia, Mount Allison and Dalhousie.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

GOOD HEALTH

SHORTLY before six o'clock one evening last week Premier Leslie Frost brought the loudest ovation the legislative chamber at Queen's Park has heard this year.

Just before the House adjourned the Premier held the members' attention with "a matter of important public business."

The matter of business: the Government was opening a war against cancer.

As part of a two million dollar plan a research centre and clinic would be erected in Toronto. There would be treatment clinics at other centres throughout the province.

And these were only the first steps in what would be an all-out campaign, Mr. Frost announced. So far as Ontario was concerned, cancer was in for a fight for its life.

A day later the Government made another move for healthier conditions. It introduced a Fair Employment Practices Act which it had promised in the Throne Speech.

The Act was the fourth fair employment bill to be tabled at the session. Opposition groups, heeding the Throne Speech notice, had hustled to get their own Acts in to take what secondary credit they could.

The Government, which last year refused to agree to Opposition FEP bills on the grounds that the people of the province weren't ready for them, introduced legislation patterned after successful New York State law.

Under it no one may refuse to hire or fire for reasons of race, color, creed, etc. Exceptions: domestics and employers with fewer than 5 employees. The first procedure under the law is conciliation. But eventually proceedings can lead to the courts and to fines.

With the Act, Mr. Frost announced, Ontario which a few years ago had introduced anti-discrimination legislation on property rights, was leading the way again.

PROSECUTOR

THE MAN who prosecuted Nazi Major-General Kurt Meyer is to turn his talents against criminals and racketeers in Windsor. He is Lt.-Col. Bruce J. S. Macdonald, OBE, KC, who has been appointed Crown Attorney.

He replaces Alec C. Hall, KC, of Whitby, who has been acting Crown Attorney since E. C. Awrey, KC, was removed as one of the steps to get more efficient law enforcement in Windsor.

A Maritimer by birth, he practised in Edmonton prior to coming to Windsor in 1927. From 1930 to 1937 he was city solicitor. In 1939 he joined the Essex Scottish Regiment and was its commanding officer when it invaded Normandy.

In August, 1944, he was appointed to Supreme Headquarters' International Standing Court of Inquiry. His most important role was after the cessation of hostilities, as chief prosecutor in the trial of SS General Meyer, for murder of Canadian prisoners by troops under Meyer's command. He succeeded in getting a death penalty which was, however, changed to life imprisonment.

Prince Edward Island:

SPUD ROW

HOSTILITY toward the Prince Edward Island Potato Marketing Board characterized the annual meeting of the provincial Potato and Turnip Marketing Board — an organization made up of private potato dealers.

Col. G. E. Full, a large dealer and president of the private dealers' organization, called for elimination of the marketing scheme in a presidential address which was devoted almost entirely to bitter criticism of the Board and its rulings. A levy of one cent per 100 pound bag of potatoes which the dealers are required to pay to the Board for promotion and advertising of the industry, was singled out by Col. Full for a special attack.

Before the meeting ended, the dealers agreed not to pay the levy. Their attitude appeared to be open defiance of the Board which was set up last summer by the Prince Edward Island Government following requests from a majority of the province's potato dealers as expressed in a plebiscite taken by the PEI Federation of Agriculture.

New Brunswick:

KNOCKOUT vs DRAW

MARITIME curlers — particularly the younger ones—are beginning to take up the Western, or "knockout," style of play. They feel they have to, if down-east rinks are going to have a look-in at future Dominion championship bonspiels.

Their fathers and grandfathers always loyally adhered to the slower-paced "draw" game, which is sociable and calls for neat judgment and skill in placing the stones. But the records show that when a good draw rink comes up against a good knockout rink, the latter technique usually wins.

There are exceptions, of course—and devotees of the draw game steadfastly fight a losing battle to convince anyone willing to listen that the exceptions are the rule.

Interest in the knockout method was stimulated in Saint John last week when four young Westerners, using their characteristic technique, invaded the New Brunswick bonspiel and swept through to victory in the Clark Trophy competition. This was one of five section-trophies for which 52 rinks were vying.

Then the Westerners—Harold Passey, skip, of Winnipeg, Bill Thompson and Al Laing of Vancouver, and Fred Townsend of Regina, all members of the RCAF jet base at Chatham, NB—went on into the playoffs for the overall Ganong Trophy.

—CP

LESSONS *in survival are taught at the Civil Defence School in Hull, Que. Col. W. A. Croteau (left) of Quebec City and Ottawa, is commandant of the school; his assistant is John Wallace of Barrie, Ontario.*

—CP

SCHOOL AGAIN *with a difference for civil defence coordinators at Hull, Que.**

Quebec:

THE DIFFERENCE

A "PUBLIC and impartial" inquiry will be held into the Duplessis Bridge disaster at Three Rivers in which four persons lost their lives.

Last week, by a vote of 71-6, the provincial legislature approved the move which had been demanded by the opposition and promised by the Premier, Maurice Duplessis.

Six Liberals voted against the measure—not because they are opposed to an inquiry, but rather because they didn't like the way the resolution was worded.

The difference was important.

For the Liberal motion, formulated by House Leader George Marler, had demanded "a public inquiry by persons of unquestionable capability and impartiality."

In any case, hearings should start soon.

Manitoba:

MORE WANTED

EXPENDITURES on education in Manitoba in 1951-52 will be increased by 10 per cent to make a total outlay of approximately $6,600,000, the provincial legislature has been informed during its current session.

Hon. W. C. Miller, Minister of Education, said that included in the higher expenditures would be an additional grant of $400,000 towards the cost of elementary education in Manitoba. The present annual guaranteed support-level plan will be raised from $1,400 to $1,600 and the general levy on balanced assessment from six to seven mills.

Increased assistance to the University of Manitoba will also account for part of the higher education budget.

Meantime the Government's education program has come in for severe criticism both inside and outside the legislature. Opposition Leader Errick F. Willis, a Progressive Conservative member, has said the proposed increased expenditures "failed to make adequate provision for the needs of education." He moved a vote of non-confidence in the Government. And Harold Murphy, president of the Manitoba Teachers' Society, speaking at a Home and School Associations display, open to the public, criticized the Government for continuing the "permit teacher" system in Manitoba.

Manitoba has 674 permit teachers (unqualified teachers who are teaching on special permits to fill the teacher shortage). It was a temporary device introduced during the war . . . but that emergency has now passed, he pointed out.

Alberta:

THE CURE

ALBERTANS never cease to boast about the clear skies and clean air of their sunny province. "The cleanest skies in the world are above you" shout the billboards. "Come to Sunny Alberta," say the holiday folders.

Last week, Richard Gell, village constable of Bowness, a suburban community just beyond Calgary's

*Standing (left to right): F. M. O'Leary, Newfoundland Civil Defence Director; Maj-Gen. C. R. S. Stein, Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for British Columbia; John Paterson, Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for New Brunswick. Seated (left to right): Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton, Director of Civil Defence for Halifax area; Lt.-Col. A. C. Delaney, Civil Defence Co-ordinator for Manitoba; J. O. Probe, Civil Defence Officer for Saskatchewan; Maj. A. Lavoie, Edmonton; F. Dostie, responsible for civil defence in Quebec; Lt.-Col. J. D. Stewart, member of the Prince Edward Island Civil Defence Planning Committee; K. B. F. Smith, secretary of the Ontario Civil Defence Committee.

western limits, had reason to believe that you can have too much of a good thing.

During a nightly patrol, Constable Gell had picked up a drunk in a Bowness street. But Bowness has no jail, and all prisoners apprehended there are conveyed to Calgary to be lodged in police cells. So the constable loaded the drunk into the open side-car of his motorcycle, and sped the eight miles to the Calgary police station.

When he arrived there, Constable Gell escorted his prisoner to the charge office for formal booking. But the desk sergeant looked at the prisoner and then looked at Constable Gell. "You can't charge this man with being drunk," he complained. "He's cold sober."

Constable Gell examined his prisoner and had to agree. The eight-mile ride with the sharp, pure Alberta air blowing on the prisoner's face had done a perfect cure on the drunk. He was as sober as the constable himself.

British Columbia:

THE RAINS CAME

IN a 50-mile stretch in the Fraser Valley above Vancouver, people waded through water last week. Dozens had to be evacuated from their homes.

The Fraser River hadn't flooded. It had just rained so hard that water didn't run away fast enough on the broad flat lands. Pacific storms sent wind and rain which gouged out roads; sent a dozen slides down on the tracks of the CNR and CPR; held up road and rail travel for three days.

Chilliwack had more water on its streets than it did in the disastrous 1948 floods. At Hope, the weather office reported 8.97 inches of rain and 22 more of snow in six days.

Then cold weather came, lessened the stream run-off. And BC, which usually doesn't like anything below freezing temperature, was glad that winter had come back again.

HOW AND WHY?

AT SMITHERS, BC, firemen were told that Smithers Garage was afire. They ground on the starter of their truck pump but found it out of gas. They pushed the truck a block to the fire, then discovered the fire hydrants frozen. Smithers Garage burned to the ground, injured four men, caused a loss of $100,000. But the blaze wasn't as hot as the investigation which started right after.

■ In Vancouver, Mayor Fred Hume won a hard battle. Council agreed to make him a dollar-a-year man, trimmed his $7,500 salary by $7,449. It will go into general revenue, earmarked mainly for social cases. The mayor said his electrical firm, Hume and Rumble, was paying him enough.

Saskatchewan:

ON THURSDAY

THE Saskatchewan Highways Traffic Board conducted a time survey of all accidents in the province and, as might be expected, came up with the information that the weekends were the worst. It found that between four and five o'clock Saturday afternoons was the most dangerous period, with three to four o'clock giving it a close run.

Of 783 accidents, "driver condition" (a nice way of avoiding the word alcohol) was responsible for only 12, while "driver action" was blamed for 385 incidents. Thursdays are the safest day to drive in Saskatchewan, which has almost two miles of road for every licensed vehicle in the province.

■ Since 1919, Saskatchewan farmers have bought 141,707 tractors, nearly as many as Manitoba, Alberta and BC combined, and the same applies to combines, 24,250 of which have been sold in Canada's premier grain-growing province since 1926, with nearly half of that number purchased in 1949 and 1950. Old Dobbin is on his way out fast in Saskatchewan.

—CP

TRAINING *such as this in the South Korean Hills will stand the members of the PPCLI in good stead in actual battle conditions. But they hope they won't run up against anything like this in combat. They had to dynamite through solid rock, and are shown here applying the finishing touches with picks and shovels.*

—CP

NO BATHING *suits were worn at the coronation of Jean McKay, Revelstoke, BC, as Queen of Banff's Winter Carnival. Last year's queen, Valoree Lord of Winnipeg* (right), *handed over crown and robe on the ice pinnacle of the Bow River at Banff.*

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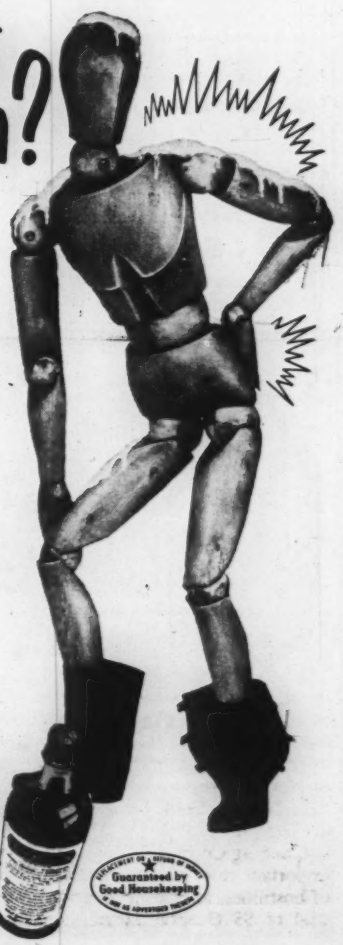
Cold weather RHEUMATIC pain?



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The enrolment in the Senior School is limited to 175 boys, and in the Junior School to 75 boys. For ten years the available vacancies have been taken many months in advance; a very few places are open for September 1951 and boys are entered until 1962.

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Trinity College School

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE
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SPORTS

RUGBY BOSSES MEET

More Americanization Lies Ahead As Well as More Money Making

THIS is the time of year when the rugby unions get together to talk over the successes of last season and the greater successes, God and the Politburo willing, of next season.

It used to be that these were meetings of sportsmen; now they're meetings of businessmen. Not that there's anything particularly wrong in that.

—Turofsky

BIG FOUR PRESIDENT *Cradock. His personal opinion was not adopted.*

Sport today *is* big business, and it is the fans who have made it so.

Almost every senior rugby club in the country made money last fall. (For "fall", read "the months between July and December".) They made money despite payrolls which would shock many an industrialist. And looking at those tremendous overheads, the owners sat down to figure out ways of enticing more paying customers into the stands, even if the ways proposed inevitably increased the overhead.

The Western Interprovincial Union came up with a number of recommendations to be made to the Canadian Rugby Union when it meets next month. Most startling was the suggestion that the 1951 Grey Cup go to the winner of a two-game total-points series, the games to be played in Montreal and Toronto.

The idea, of course, is that the proceeds of the extra, or Montreal, game would be almost 100 per cent gravy. And in this day and age how often do you come across a proposition like *that*?

Not content with that, the prairie moguls want the prices of Grey Cup tickets to be doubled. All in all, the notion is to squeeze exactly four times the current revenue from the eager eastern fan.

No one would object very much if this extra revenue were to be used, say, for the development of young Canadian players through junior and intermediate teams. But that's not what the boys have in mind at all.

Getting down to business, they suggest that all restrictions on imports be forgotten. This would allow a club, if it wanted to, to have a completely American line-up, offensive and defensive. It might also kill Canadian rugby.

On the eve of the Big Four get-together in Toronto, two rugby men with vastly varied points of view came out with a proposal outlined in detail in SATURDAY NIGHT last November.

William Fry, head of the Ontario Rugby Football Union's intermediate section, announced that his group felt that the Western union and the Big Four were no longer representative of Canadian rugby, and should turn the Grey Cup back to native and amateur competition.

Eric Cradock, President of the Big Four, had exactly the same idea. He said that the two big unions should turn out-and-out pro, with a commissioner and everything. He felt that the Eastern final was a waste of time unless the ORFU clubs could afford to (and, presumably, wanted to) import enough U.S. players to compete with the big brothers.

Cradock's opinions were personal, and incidentally were not adopted by the Big Four in session.

No matter what all this talk proves, one thing is pretty certain: unless something is done, and done without delay, Canadian rugby as it has been known in the past is on the way out.

The four universities still seriously interested in rugby have American coaches, who are busily urging adoption of the U.S. game. (It is our colleges, incidentally, which protest most vigorously the exodus of bright Canadians to the United States because of the lack of opportunity in Canada.)

All these notions, and many more besides, will be thrashed out at the CRU meeting. What concrete changes will emerge, no one can say. But it doesn't require a genius to hazard a guess as to what general direction the game is taking.—*Kim McIlroy.*

PEOPLE

ON THE BEAM

■ "Rime of the Bucking Binder," "Ploughgirl," and "Voice of the Wheat" are among the titles in a Prince Albert, Sask., farmer's book of poems. Pioneer north Saskatchewan homesteader **Hugh Duddridge** is now 78. He started writing poetry at 50 to relax between farm chores. The collection of poems, just published, is called, "Seen from My Seeder Step."

—CP

HUGH DUDDRIDGE

■ In Calgary, **Doug Turner,** former star player with Toronto Argos, was admitted to the Alberta Bar by **Mr. Justice W. G. Egbert** in Supreme Court.

■ **George Setterfield** of Ottawa has won a $250 Goethe Award in Human Genetics administered by the BC Academy of Sciences. This will enable him to continue studies in lineage determination at the University of BC.

■ **Mayor Camillien Houde** of Montreal stole a trick from Shakespeare last week. McGill University students had to change their plans after asking permission to scatter dry ice from a plane to ensure the success of their winter carnival. Mayor Houde said that was fine as long as not a grain of snow fell on city streets. "We have absolutely no objection," he said, "so long as you cause all the snow to fall on McGill campus."

■ **RCAF men** at Goose Bay, Labrador, have a new pastime called snowshoe football. They recently beat American servicemen 5-0 in a 45-mile-an-hour wind after clearing two tons of snow from the diamond. Snow on the paths cut down speed and runners sliding into base disappeared into snowbanks.

■ **Prof. George M. Dunlop,** Professor of Psychology at the University of Alberta, thinks students take too many notes during lectures. Unless the notes are reviewed within 24 hours, students forget half the lecture.

■ **Cpl. Bill O'Brien,** 26, of Guelph, Ont., is the first member of the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, to kill a Communist guerilla in Korea. Separated from his patrol, he ran into 12 terrorists and managed to kill two before making his getaway. In the accompanying picture he is shown looking over a North Korean news sheet, printed for guerillas. He is holding a US Army carbine which he took from one of the men he killed.

—by

FIRST: *O'Brien and the guerillas.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

SHIFT IN WORLD POWER

In 3 Years U.S. Stronger than Rest of World Now Is the Time to Urge Atlantic Union

THE ISOLATIONIST counter-offensive against President Truman's foreign and defence policies has virtually collapsed under the triple impact of French Premier Pleven's visit, the British rearmament program, and particularly General Eisenhower's report to Congress, reports Sebastian Haffner, the distinguished commentator of the London *Observer*, in a special dispatch from Washington to SATURDAY NIGHT.

SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

IN WASHINGTON it is now taken as settled that the President's three-year program is substantially accepted by Congress and the nation. This program can be summed up in five points:

1. Steady increase of the American forces in Europe, with no top limit fixed.

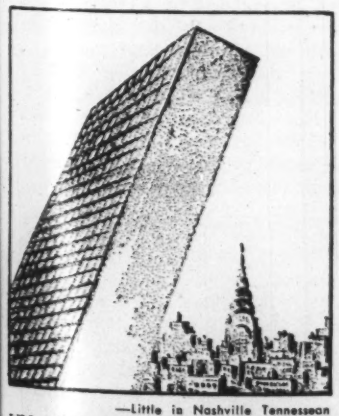
2. A program of military aid to America's allies which from this summer will far surpass the amount of Marshall Aid which it may replace.

3. Two-and-a-quarter years' universal military service in America, on top of the present draft.

4. A military three-year budget of 140 billion dollars for the three years July, 1950, to June, 1953, by which date American industrial remobilization will be complete.

5. Indefinite maintenance of the state of military preparedness thus attained.

It is perhaps not yet generally realized that this program, already launched and now assured of being carried through, will mean the greatest shift in world power seen in this century. Under her present program the U.S. will, within the next two-and-a-half years, become stronger than all the rest of the world, friendly, neutral, and unfriendly.



—Little in Nashville Tennessean

UN PRESTIGE *has suffered somewhat over Korea, but U.S. will keep its growing power behind the Charter.*

Just to get the proportions right, let us make a few comparisons. American outlay on defence in the three years, 1950-1953, will be five times the British annual national income. American military aid to her allies in one year will be larger than the British Budget. The mere addition to American steel-making capacity during these three years will be larger than the entire British steel-making capacity.

In the current year America's defence effort will be eight times the revised British one, which in turn will be larger than that of all the other Atlantic Treaty nations combined. The combined effort of the non-American Atlantic Treaty nations alone is supposed, with American military aid, to approach, if not quite to equal, the Russian one during this year. America's own effort will be more than four times as large.

Now that America has made up her mind to undertake this effort, there is, within human judgment, nothing that can prevent its realization. Certainly not a "preventive war" on the part of Russia: that could merely accelerate it. For, incredible as it may sound, this effort does not represent the full war-time stretch of the American economy. According to authoritative calculation, it represents about one-third of a full war effort.

Two Years of Mild Austerity

Moreover, while it will mean controls, probably some inflation, and certain (by British standards rather mild) austerities for the American civilian during the next two years, the President's economic advisers predict that by 1953 rising productivity will have caught up with it, and that from 1954 onward the continuous rise in American civilian living standards will be resumed over and above the present level, while the mobilization effort is maintained indefinitely.

It is impossible within the scope of one article even to discuss all the consequences of this partial transformation of America's power-potential into actual power. Let us note a few which come to mind immediately:

1. At the moment Russia still holds a definite military superiority throughout the Continental landmass embracing Europe and Asia. This state of affairs is expected to end in about eighteen months from now. Russia might accordingly be tempted to strike within these eighteen months. But this temptation is balanced by the certainty that even the greatest possible conquests of additional territories and resources could not prevent Russia from being overwhelmingly and decisively out-produced within the next three years. By committing aggression in 1951, Russia would make certain of being reduced by 1954 to the status of Germany and Japan in 1945.

2. By refraining from aggression, Russia can undoubtedly preserve her status as an independent power. But nothing can now preserve her 1945-1950 world position as America's equal in power. The idea of a balance of power, and of a division of the world between the "Big Two," belonged to the period when Russia was armed and America disarmed. It no longer corresponds to the new realities.

Russia—provided she does not prefer suicide—will inevitably during the next two or three years have to take her place among the other second-class powers, Britain, France, Germany, China, India and Japan. This means very great adjustments in her foreign policy, especially the scrapping of her expansion beyond her legal frontiers.

3. All international "Third Force" ideas pass into limbo. If all the rest of the world combined can no longer balance American power, obviously one part of that rest cannot hold the balance between America and the other part.

—International

FORESIGHT PAYS OFF: *U.S. opens its rainy-day stores of arms "canned" in 1945. Scene above, duplicated in seven other ordnance depots, reveals gun-mounts, amphibious "Weasels", kept in first-class shape by air-conditioning.*

German Arms Lose Urgency

4. The questions of German and Japanese rearmament, or the reception of Spain into the Atlantic Alliance, have already lost the urgency and importance they seemed to have three or four months ago. German and Japanese rearmament could not yield substantial results before 1953. By that time the balance of power will in any case have swung heavily against Russia. In concentrating on the prevention of German rearmament, the Russians are already barking up the wrong tree.

5. The role of Britain and France, and the other Atlantic Treaty partners of America, will be vital during the next eighteen months, but will inevitably decline in importance there-

after as America becomes strong enough to take on all-comers single-handed. If we want the mere treaty relationship transformed into a permanent Confederacy, so that the Atlantic Community rather than America alone can become the focal centre of One World, the time to work for it is now, in the next eighteen months.

No Wish to Dominate

6. The rise of American power to overwhelming supremacy is bound to increase the importance of the United Nations, for the simple reason that America believes in the United Nations and bases her foreign policy on this.

America does not want to dominate the world; she does want the United Nations to dominate the world. She does want to see the Charter respected and obeyed as world law, all nations acting in its spirit, and trespassers punished and forced back. This is what President Truman meant by the second part of his recent statement, when he defined the basic aims of American foreign policy in these words: "To see that the people in the world have the things that are necessary to make life worth while, and that they live by the moral code in which we believe."

This may be idealism, and idealism as such may be a weak force in international politics. But idealism backed by overwhelming power must be taken seriously. The Charter may well become the Magna Carta of the second-class powers and the small nations in a world where, for the first time in history, there will be one nation stronger than all the rest together.

All this may sound Utopian. It is a sober description of the foreseeable reality of three years hence. If we desire to stand the pace, we had better face facts and think hard.

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TROUBLE IN THE SATELLITES

DIFFERENCES on policy between the Western allies, such as that between the U.S. and Britain on policy towards China, and between the U.S. and France on German rearmament, are regrettable insofar as they encourage and aid the Soviets. But at least they proclaim to the whole world that the allies of the United States are not her satellites.

On the other side, the Kremlin's insistence on an exact toeing of the line, revealed convincingly in the Tito-Stalin quarrel, is demonstrated continually in the purges of incipient new Titos in the satellite countries. The purge, as such, is a part of the Soviet technique of government, and goes on all the time. But from time to time it mounts to a wave, and such a wave seems to be sweeping through Communist ranks in Czechoslovakia at the present time. It is believed to have engulfed President Gottwald and former Foreign Minister Clementis, and all of their known following.

The reason for this purge, and for all the purges that will follow, is quite simply that while Gottwald and Clementis are as Communist as the Soviets, they are more Czechoslovak than the Russians. It is the same with the purged Poles, East Germans, Hungarians and all the rest. It will almost certainly be the same with the Chinese.

The situation within Bulgaria amounts to a permanent crisis. Since the somewhat suspicious death of Dimitrov during a visit to Russia, no one has been found who can impose the Kremlin line firmly on the country or even on the government. The present Prime Minister, Chervenkov, was elevated suddenly from a junior ministership after the liquidation of Kostov. It is believed that he is only able to hold his cabinet together through the popular hatred of it, and is forced to include in it men who actively oppose his policies. He as much as admitted this by publicly criticizing recently every member of the cabinet but himself.

The failure to win over the peasants has also been admitted by a public statement that, while half of the farms of Bulgaria have been collectivized only 5 per cent of the pigs and 17 per cent of the cattle have been brought into the collectives, the rest having been slaughtered or sold just as in Russia two decades ago. This has brought sharp cuts in the food supply for the cities and discontent among the workers there.

Nor does the Bulgarian Army seem to be trusted, as it has not yet received any heavy or modern equipment from the Soviets.—*W.W.*

Not Far Enough

A SOVIET judge had just sentenced a peasant to ten years in a concentration camp in the Far North. He asked if the prisoner had anything to say.

"Yes," the man replied. "Is that place under Soviet rule?"

"Oh, of course," the judge readily replied.

"Well then, if it isn't too much trouble, please send me a little farther away."

U.S. AFFAIRS

THE NEW U.S. ARMY

Chief of Staff Talks of Its Men And the New Weapons It Will Get

"OF COURSE the American makes a good soldier," is the not-surprising opening statement by U.S. Army Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins, in an otherwise striking interview he has given the *U.S. News and World Report*. The American soldier has shortcomings, admittedly. He needs training, he needs discipline, he needs to get the feel of the battlefield. But there is nothing wrong with him that isn't wrong with America. Properly trained and properly led, it is Collins' conviction that he makes the finest soldier in the world.

And as to the complaint about being "roadbound," well, all modern armies are relatively roadbound. But the U.S. soldiers in Korea have learned that to save casualties they have to get off the road.

U.S. weapons are working out well, too. "In every single encounter to date our medium tanks have knocked out the Russian T-34's. . . . Not a single new American medium tank (meaning apparently the *Patton*—Ed.) has been knocked out by a Russian T-34"—though this is partly because the North Koreans are poor shots.

—International

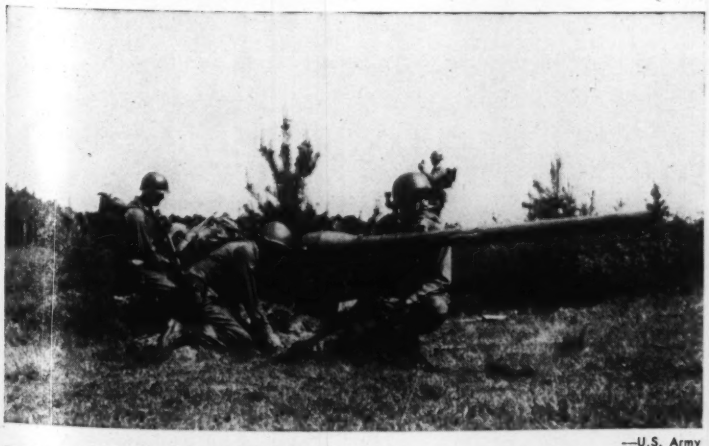
GROUND-AIR TEAM: *General Collins with Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff* (l), *and Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff* (r.).

He adapts himself to adverse conditions with ingenuity and courage, and in Korea today is proving that he can stand up better than the Chinese soldier, just as he outdid the Japanese in the last war, even in the jungle. He is in better physical shape, is better taken care of medically, and better outfitted against the cold.

If it is complained that green U.S. troops were thrown into Korea, the answer is that America always starts with untrained men. "Where do you get experienced troops in peacetime?"

The 3.5-inch bazooka has been an amazing success. The first seven rounds out of seven 3.5 bazookas, back last July, resulted in seven hits and seven T-34's knocked out and burned. Though the tank itself is still the best anti-tank weapon, General Collins believes it would be a colossal mistake simply to try to match the reported 40,000 Soviet tanks, tank for tank. The U.S. is instead building up an entire range of anti-tank weapons, from the rifle grenade to artillery.

The rifle grenade is a foreign mod-



—U.S. Army

RECOILLESS *75 mm. gun is one of the new U.S. weapons which has had battle trials in Korea. It has good range, but flash and smoke reveal its position.*

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el, presumably the French weapon described in SATURDAY NIGHT from Paris last fall. It is shot from a launcher attached to the ordinary rifle. (The claim made in France was that it would penetrate 9 inches of armor at 100 yards.)

Next to the rifle grenade come the bazookas, and then a development of them, the recoilless rifles, 57mm, 75mm, and 105mm. Firing the same type of ammunition as the bazooka, but with better sighting, the biggest of these is effective up to one-mile range.

Further, the Americans have developed a new type of anti-tank ammunition for their regular field artillery. Collins speaks of concentrating the fire of 10 to 15 battalions of field artillery against a concentration of enemy tanks, at ranges up to six miles.

With such artillery and with strong air power he doesn't believe it necessary to try to match the Soviets division for division in men, any more than tank for tank. The U.S. admittedly has neglected tactical air power for close cooperation with the ground forces. But it is providing for this in its new program, and the Army, says Collins, is studying carefully with the Air Force to work out some satisfactory system of operational control.

The interview concluded with questions on guided missiles and atomic artillery. Collins states that the U.S. will have some guided missiles within 18 months. It is working on a whole series of them, for different purposes. One is the anti-aircraft or ground-to-air guided missile, on which he places great hopes. In "not many years" there will be guided missiles with atomic warheads, for use against troops in the field; and in "the not-too-distant future" the U.S. will be able to fire atomic shells from artillery pieces.

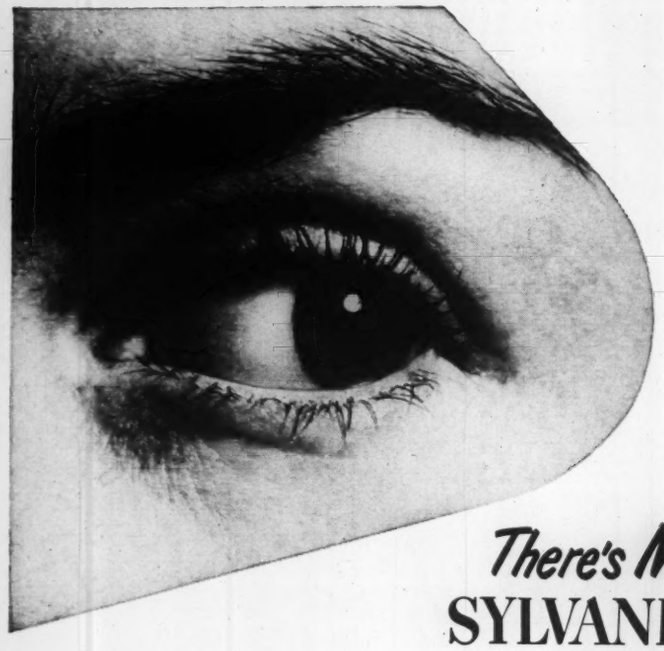
The possibility that the enemy may develop the same things is not overlooked by the Chief of Staff. But while he doesn't want to appear too optimistic, he feels that American technical skill and industrial power can keep the U.S. ahead of the rest of the world.—*W.W.*

—International

"TAKEN HOLD *in great style*" *is Collins' view of job new Korea commander General Ridgway is doing.*

—Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

STILL A LONG ROUGH ROAD



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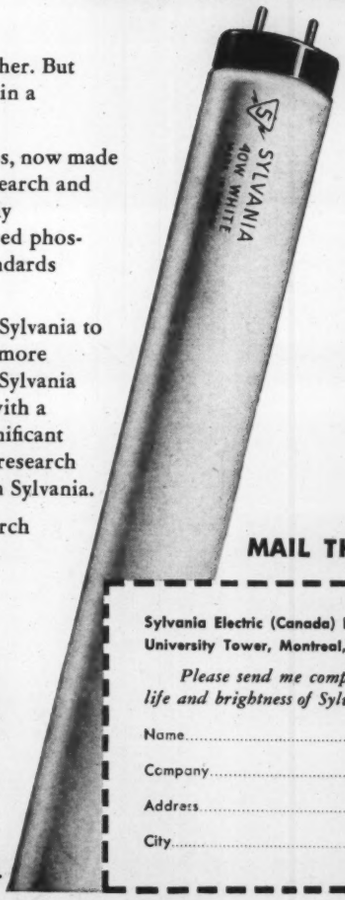

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THE DEFENCE SQUEEZE

London

CARRYING out the new British defence program is not so much a matter of money, difficult as that will be. It is more a matter of men and materials. Money can usually be found—even the £4,700,000,000 that the program will cost in the next three years. The great problem is the reorganization of industry that will become necessary.

It is estimated that by the end of this year or early in 1952 an additional 500,000 workers will be engaged on defence orders — aircraft, engines, tanks, guns of all sorts and especially those used in anti-aircraft defence, textiles, clothing, and chemicals. And the chief burden naturally will fall on the engineering industries.

How all this will affect the present export drive remains to be seen, especially as it is the engineering industries which have been the greatest contributors to it. Mr. Attlee in announcing the new defence program said that it would not be wise to mortgage the future of the country by buying imports on credit, and that it was the intention of the Government to do everything possible to maintain the level of exports and even to increase it.

Communists Still At It

If this is to be anything more than a pious and illusory hope, there are only two ways of achieving it, to increase output or to cut down still further the amount allotted to the home market. It is likely that the attempt will be made to combine both methods. And there will of course be a reimposition of many of the wartime controls. It is hard to see how they could be avoided.

In the meantime, Communists are doing all they can to disrupt the program by inciting workers to unofficial strikes in key industries. Unfortunately they are having more success than might have been expected, when their objects are so obvious. More than 100,000 dockers, engineers, and ship-repair workers are already involved in stoppages or go-slow plans, and there seems to be considerable danger that these subversive movements will spread. It is difficult to understand how any class of British workman can have a really serious grievance these days. But it remains fatally easy to persuade British workmen that they have.

BEVAN AT THE MIKE

THE FIERY Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who can at any time hold vast audiences spellbound by his eloquence, and who is also a very fierce and effective debater, has at long last been allowed to speak for the Party in a political broadcast. It was probably felt that as the new Minister of Labor he should be given the chance to address the multitudes of workers whose interests he is officially called upon to control and protect. So Mr. Bevan went on the air, and in his little political talk answered a question that has been puzzling a good many people for quite a while—the question why he was not put to broadcast during the last elections.

Most people had the idea that the Party were afraid to trust Mr. Bevan in front of the microphone, in case his Welsh eloquence should carry him to dangerous heights. People who knew him better said he could be equally effective in a quiet, restrained speech when he chose, and fear of his fervor could not be the reason for keeping him off the air.

Now we know. Mr. Bevan, for all his undoubted eloquence, is a bad broadcaster, tedious, flat, and uncertain. The microphone seems to baffle him—also probably the need of reading his speech. He is known to dislike speaking from notes. He is one of those orators who must see their audience and the effect of what they say, if they are to give of their best. Broadcasting has its own special technique, and Mr. Bevan has yet to learn it, as many another spellbinder has discovered.—*P.O'D.*

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INTERMISSION

Of Prefatory Remarks

by J. E. Middleton

PREFACES, like the old grey mare, aren't what they used to be, many long years ago. Most modern authors are apologetic; sometimes openly, sometimes in furtive manner. Always they are thankful, often beyond reason. They are like to pay tribute to various dons, dignitaries and friends who have read the manuscript and have made "most valuable suggestions." They tolerate, even admire, predecessors who have gleaned in the same field, and at last, begging pardon for possible errors and omissions, bow themselves off the stage.

Courtesy and the graces of utterance are admirable. They also tend to be artificial, especially among authors. For the writer of a book designed to widen the bounds of learning, or quicken the sense of taste, is no shrinking violet, half-hidden by a mossy stone. He is more like a giant zinnia, standing stiff and straight before the world, waiting to be admired. If he were truly humble he never would have written the book. He would have felt himself unworthy.

A treatise extending to, perhaps, three or four hundred pages, compels long months of drudgery, as well as flashes of inspiration. The natural inertia of a man, even of a learned man, is not to be overcome save by nickel-steel resolution, and such resolution is forged only by self-confidence. So when a preface smells too much of modesty it may be read with a tolerant smile, or even "skipped", with no harm done.

THE LADS of old time wrote prefaces which had beef in them. Often they expressed contempt for the trivial efforts of previous writers. As for prospective critics, "scribbling in the popular press," the attitude was lofty. So open was the author's assurance, that it seems comic nowadays.

Only Bernard Shaw, among the moderns, possessed the grace to be egotistical in public. His prefaces, however long they are, are "true as taxes" and therefore humorous. Sixty-two pages of preface precede the play "St. Joan"; every one of them a joy, full of self-praise and "bounce." He even thanks the critics for "their heartfelt instructions as to how the play can be improved," and declares roundly that he knows his business too well to listen to "these well-intentioned but disastrous counsellors."

Look at James Boswell's Advertisement to the Third Edition of "A Tour to the Hebrides With Dr. Johnson." "It would be an idle waste of time to take any particular notice of the futile remarks . . . which have been industriously circulated in the publick prints by shallow or envious cavillers."

In another place he wrote, "Some may speak of their literary fame in a decorous style of diffidence. But I confess that I am so formed by nature and by habit that to restrain the effusion of delight, on having obtained such fame, to me would be truly painful." "Bozzy" was good, knew he was good, and was not afraid to say so.

RICHARD WHATELY, in his "Elements of Rhetoric," published well over a hundred years ago, even invited criticism. "As long as the critics confine themselves to calm argumentation and abstain from insult, libelous personality and falsification of facts, I earnestly hope no force will be employed to silence them, except force of argument. I am not one of those jealous lovers of freedom who would keep it all to themselves; nor do I dread ultimate danger to the cause of truth from fair discussion." Here is a sentence which the politicians might commit to memory. It might give them pause before suppressing some people.

For lofty contempt of anticipated criticism few instances are better than that expressed by the old-time revisers of the Book of Common Prayer. Here is the concluding sentence (of 130 words) which marches like an army with banners. "And having thus endeavoured to discharge our duties in this weighty affair, as in the sight of God, and to approve our sincerity therein (so far as lay in us) to the consciences of all men; although we know it impossible (in such variety of apprehensions, humours and interests as are in the world) to please all; nor can expect that men of factious, peevish and perverse spirits should be satisfied with anything that can be done in this kind by any other than themselves: yet we have good hope that what is here presented, and hath been by the Convocations of both Provinces with great diligence examined and approved, will be also well accepted and approved by all sober, peaceable and truly conscientious Sons of the Church of England."

Food Fancies and Mealtime Madness

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

YOU DIDN'T HEAR much about dieting when Mrs. Beeton ruled the table and "receipts" called for eggs by the dozen, butter by the pound and lashings of heavy cream. A bountiful providence supplies us with good things, why not make the most of them, was the guiding philosophy.

Today everyone is diet-conscious. Fashion, movies, competitive business and social life, combine to make the slender figure the ideal figure. Too, advances in the science of nutrition, together with a better informed public, have vastly increased everyone's awareness of food and its effect on well-being.

The roll call of diet fads that have come and gone is a long one. For a while many women subsisted on a reducing regimen of bananas and skim milk. Lamb chops and pineapple had their day, too. For health's sake others pinned their faith on the Fletcher diet. Its practitioners must have had the earnest single-minded air of cows chewing their cuds, for every mouthful of food was chewed a given number of times. Others adopted the Hay diet for health's sake, carefully consuming proteins and starches at separate meals (Mother Nature is not too good at growing foods this way). Patented "health" foods have found a place on many breakfast tables, foods such as Canada's Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal and Bekus Puddy, well fortified with flax seed and alfalfa.

RIGHT now, before buying spring clothes, a new crop of dieters will develop. Some of them may even try a diet which advocates the use of cider vinegar (taken internally), for slender hips.

Another diet which has current appeal, for men as well as women, is the result of careful scientific research. It is the high-protein, high-fat diet developed by the Medical Division of the Du Pont company as part of their "Obesity Control" project. As described by the first magazine to publish the diet a thumbnail version might be: "A believe-it-or-not reducing diet that lets you eat all you want of a food that is practically everybody's favorite — meat. You don't count calories. In fact, you eat lots of fat. You're not a slave to set menus. You eat three ample meals a day. You don't have to take strenuous exercise."

BUT few diets have caught the public imagination as strongly as that advocated in Gayelord Hauser's book — "Look Younger and Live Longer".* This book was published in February, 1950, and in October the same year was in its eleventh printing. How many of *your* friends have taken to molasses and/or yogurt? Maybe you have a jar of one or both cached away in your own refrigerator? Widespread interest in both molasses and yogurt is tied in with three other foods . . . brewer's yeast, skim milk, wheat germ . . . all advocated by Hauser.

Recently tall, dark and handsome Gayelord Hauser addressed a Toronto audience of 1,000 women (150 copies of his book were sold in 25 minutes following his talk). Not long after Dr. Hauser's departure, Dr. E. W. McHenry, University of Toronto nutritionist, made a speech too. Addressing the Health League's annual meeting he poohpoohed yogurt, wheat germ, molasses and brewer's yeast as merely "a silly dietary fad" of no greater value than the old diet standbys, milk, meat and eggs.

But a year ago, the League's *Health* published an article which said, "Yogurt is one of the most complete foods, very nutritious, easily assimilated. It is a valuable source of protein, milk, sugar, fat, minerals, lactic acid and vitamins." Dr. Gordon Bates, editor of *Health*, said he had no reason to retract anything that *Health* said.

Gayelord Hauser presents facts and information with references to top authorities in the medical and nutrition field. He does not appear to be connected with any institution of research or maintain a laboratory of his own. His guinea pigs are big names in the Hollywood glamour field and elsewhere and we judge the results are successful. His dietary ideal is presented in a more glossy form than Canada's Food rules, but basically both are the same.

AS PART of his diet therapy, Hauser stresses the use of molasses, yogurt, brewer's yeast, powdered skim milk, wheat germ.

But let us take a closer look at these foods:

Molasses, first. Medical authorities look askance at wholesale consumption of molasses. Too frequently people who shouldn't are adding sugar to their daily intake. After all, molasses is a sweetening agent even if it is "crude." Near-diabetics and over-weights can do inestimable damage by taking it. If it is used *in place of* refined cane sugar on cereals or jams or bread and toast, then you may be gaining a measure of improved nutrition. If you are looking for iron-rich sources of food, these are to be found in many commonly used foods: If you feel your food isn't an adequate source of iron, then see your doctor. He may prescribe pills—or molasses!

Dr. L. B. Pett, Chief of the Nutrition Division, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, says, "The possible unsanitary

*Clarke, Irwin—$4.00.

—© Chicago Tribune—N.Y. News Syndicate

GASOLINE ALLEY

Two oatmeals with skim milk, please. And do you sell yogurt?
No, ma'am. I don't even know what it is.
You can put the wheat germ and milk solids on the oatmeal, Henry, and get your iron with black strap molasses.
And kelp?
Do I have to take brewers' yeast?
Certainly Disguise it with black strap and bone food and you won't mind it.

handling of the very crude types of molasses, as the possibility that they may be more nutritious than other dark forms, should make people more discriminating in purchasing 'crude molasses' than they have been recently." Crude molasses is normally used for animal or poultry feeds and is not therefore subject to the Act's requirements as to purity, maximum ash content, moisture, etc. . . . "Blackstrap", says Dr. Pett, "is a term usually applied to the crudest type of molasses containing mineral residues from all the processing the cane juice has received. It is produced without special regard for cleanliness because it is normally used for animal or poultry feeds, or for the production of alcohol."

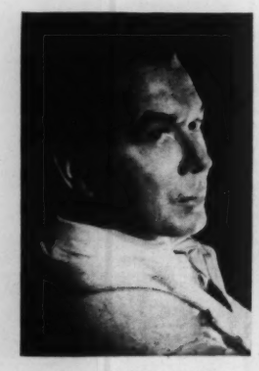
DR. E. W. McHENRY

(A prosecution was entered and successfully carried through against the Canadian Health Aids Store in Toronto. It was charged with offering crude molasses and cider vinegar as "cures" for specific diseases or physical conditions. Prosecution was based on a part of the Food and Drugs Act which lists 36 diseases or physical conditions for which no one may publicly offer a "cure". This list includes cancer, heart diseases, high blood pressure, obesity and tuberculosis.)

Yogurt is a relative newcomer to Canada in the food field. It is a milk product of distinction with a long historical record for promoting longevity and for the prevention and cure of diseases. Used extensively for centuries in the Balkans and Near East where the average diet is mediocre, yogurt is credited with producing very hardy individuals and certainly more centenarians (per million population) than the U.S. can boast of. (Whether this can be attributed to yogurt or to a casual regard for vital statistics is uncertain.)

The name means "acid milk of easy digestion" and this is understandable since assimilation of yogurt milk compared with standard milk is: 91 per cent after 1 hour of digestion, 92 per cent after 2 hours, 95 per cent after 3 hours; while milk is 32 per cent after 1 hour of digestion, 35 per cent after 2 hours and 44 per cent after 3 hours. Obviously a boon to convalescents, infants and patients with dietary complications.

Yogurt is a fermented milk made from whole, skimmed or partially skimmed milk which has been pasteurized and subjected to a bacteriological treatment. The bacteria in the yogurt culture are a very superior breed and do wonderful things in the human intestinal tract. They replace the undesirable putrefactive and harmful bacteria with a desirable "flora" of fermentative bacteria (buttermilk also works in a similar manner). So the attributes of yogurt are not to be ignored . . . high nutritive value, easy digestibility, antiseptic action on harmful bacteria and a stimulus to appetite and digestion.



DR. GAYELORD HAUSER

You can either drink it (1-2 cups daily) or spoon it over fruits or cereal. For those who don't like it in the natural state it is available commercially in dessert form. It's a food which commands respect in many medical circles and would seem to be a good dish to add to the diet—even if you aren't interested in living to be a hundred.

Brewer's yeast, also on the Hauser list, can hardly be considered a food in the true sense of the word (it's a fungus). Also since certain individuals cannot tolerate it too well, it should be taken only if approved by your doctor.

Powdered skim milk. Using it to bolster or fortify the daily intake of calcium, protein and other nutrients is a sound plan, especially if it's difficult to consume a large quantity of milk. Can be added to whole or skimmed fresh milk or used in cooking.

Wheat germ, fifth in the group, is an excellent source of the B vitamins but quite unpalatable "as is" to some people. If added to muffins, waffles, breads and cookies, etc., it imparts an interesting

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

Jew-Gentile Marriages:

Readers' Comments

COMMENTS and expressions of opinion have come from readers of "The Mixed Marriage of Jew and Gentile", by Svanhuit Josie (SN, January 23). Some of them are quoted, in part, here. Names of writers of the letters are withheld.

There is a wide diversity of viewpoints, but all point to the exceedingly real "dilemma" of those Jews who want intermingling, but not inter-marriage.

Anyone who cares to read between the lines of these letters may find there some understanding of what it means, in terms of the individual, to be regarded as "different".

A Montreal girl comments:

A serious error in Mrs. Josie's article is failure to mention any of the positive influences that lead a Jew to seek a Gentile mate. A Jew receives many shocks on the road from the family circle to professional success. At one stage, his family's mannerisms, even the cooking smells of his home, embarrass him because they are different. Later, he cannot fail to notice the awkwardness or downright indifference of business contacts, prospective employers or potential friends when they recognize a Jewish name or a Jewish face. From time to time he will hear Jews say, "Now So-and-So, there's a brilliant fellow. He'd be right on top if he weren't a Jew." And there is a grain of truth in such remarks.

These are only a few factors that make some Jews feel their people are inferior because they are not completely accepted in Canadian life. They are flattered by recognition from Gentiles, and what more complete recognition can there be than acceptance as a husband?

From a Toronto man:

EITHER Mrs. Josie is very naive, or I am exceedingly cynical. She wonders why there are more male Jews who marry Gentiles than vice versa. Here are what I consider the obvious reasons:

(1) It is exceedingly unpleasant to be a Jew. If you don't believe it, try it for a week.

(2) A very large minority of Jews desire to escape from this unpleasantness, and, above all, desire to spare their children the humiliations which they themselves have suffered.

(3) As it is customary for the young man to propose marriage, it is the male Jew who will seek escape from these humiliations by allying himself with a Gentile bride. The young Jewish girl has to wait until she is asked, and few young Gentile males are willing to face the ostracism which will be their lot if they marry a Jewess, even if beautiful; even if wealthy; even if in every other respect most desirable.

It's as simple as that.

Although I have never in my life denied my Jewish origin, I have never publicized the fact. I am utterly unsympathetic to Judaism and Zionism. Much as I admire Rabbi Feinberg in other respects, I am very strongly opposed to his ambition to "resist the overwhelming pressure to assimilate Jews". It is this desire to remain a people apart that has been the *curse* of Jews for centuries. Nothing would be more desirable than that the Jew in Canada should become a Canadian—not a Canadian Jew, but simply a good Canadian. If Jews have some peculiar virtues, as they claim, then these virtues would presumably benefit the Canadian nation, if and when they merge.

If anti-Semitism is, as I sometimes think, due to this craving to be a race apart; to pose as a people superior; to refuse to do in Rome as the Romans, then, surely the sooner the race is merged with the nation with which it dwells, the better for the Jew and for the nation. To strive to preserve this "apartheid" appears to me to be anti-social.

An American reader comments:

THE caption under the picture of the Earl of Harewood and his bride stated the latter to be a "gifted *Jewish* pianist". Her nationality was announced as "Austrian".

It was semi-officially announced then that Miss Stein's mother was a German Gentile and her father a Hebrew Christian—not a member of the Jewish religion.

Frankly, I don't understand why Miss Stein, a Christian, is classified as a Jew . . . any more than why I should be classified as an Irishman because my progenitors were Irish, I being an American and a Christian (I hope).

A Winnipeg man writes:

I would like to take time to discuss every point of Mrs. Josie's "Vacation in a Vapor", but time will not permit. However, there is one point of special interest in which I am sure your readers would be interested, *e.g.*, according to your records one in every 12 marriages (Jewish) is mixed. Well, let's transpose that: of every 24 people that marry Jews . . . one is Gentile. In other words, about four per cent, and of that four per cent probably two per cent were converted to Judaism and the other two per cent took to the religion of the other.

I do not feel that we Jews need worry too much about losing our identity on that score; if we withstood Hitler's hordes we can withstand a loss of 2 per cent and still survive. In so doing we will help to build a stronger Canada by being true to our great traditions.

—CP

HEADGEAR VARIETY: *Three types of headgear worn by RCAF women officers are modelled by nursing sisters at RCAF hospital, Trenton, Ont. L. to r.: FO. R. McQuade, Barrie, Ont., sporting new Balmoral; Flt. Lt. M. P. Macdonald, Coleman, Alberta, with "veil" on working uniform; Flt. Lt. D. Parke, Sudbury, Ont., wearing original "walking-out" hat.*

Brain-Teaser:

Well Read? Well, Read!

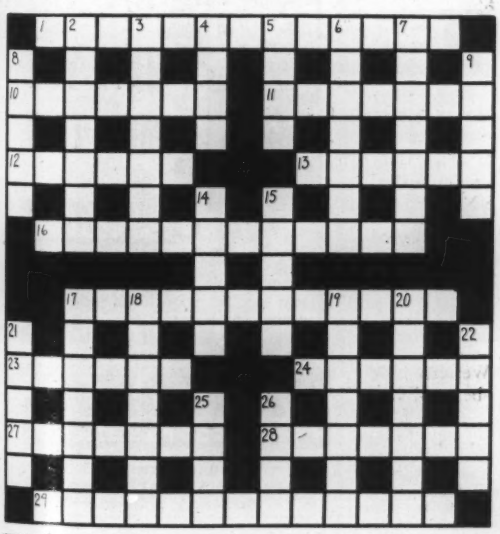
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Canadian author to read, mooch and laze over? (4,2,2,5)
10. Horsey ties? (7)
11. Majesty of 15. (7)
12. His Majesty the baby? (6)
13 and 21. British satirist whose "Decline and Fall" was not of the Roman Empire. (6, 5)
16. The head of the directors, as it were, makes a splash! (3, 9)
17. Loneliness and seclusion. (3, 9)
23. Rodents au Ragout Italien? (6)
24. Before this I make a dessert, by the sound of it. (6)
27. 12 was rooted in this people's history. (7)
28. One is, over 21. (7)
29. Len and Nan chum with a hag, having written 17 across. (4, 9)

DOWN

2. Consort with a province. (7)
3. Fooled by a male impersonator in play. (7)
4. Lohengrin's rummage sale. (4)
5. Apes, a little wrong in the dome. (4)
6. Cleopatra made her green-eyed, no doubt. (7)
7. Sounds as though he was touched by his "Messiah"? (7)
8. The oaks of 1. (5)
9. Did ye no hear aboot this Stane? (5)
14. The pitch of woo to 4. (5)
15. Bile's the devil to a Moslem. (5)
17. E. Author, author. (7)
18. How this bird could feather its nest! (7)
19. Uncle Andrew is without political opposition (7)
20. Black suited her on the stage. (7)
21. See 13.
22. Street-cars go up here. (5)
25. She went to the movies with the King of Siam. (4)
26. The nonsense writer actual-ly reformed! (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Laugh and be fat
10. Outpour
11. Robbery
12. See 17
13. Austrians
14. Examples
16. Silent
18. Cesare
20. Chignons
23. Apprehend
24. Alibi
26. Gradual
27. Station
28. Poultry farmer

DOWN

2. Antigua
3. Ghost
4. Air bases
5. Duress
6. Embarking
7. Average
8. Moon
9. Myosotis
14. Exchange
15. Perpetual
17 and 12. Shades of night
19. Soprano
21. Orifice
22. Healer
24. Adair
25. Inns

(146)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

flavor. Sprinkled on your favorite breakfast munch it will fortify some otherwise food-valueless items.

It would be interesting to know, but difficult to estimate, the effect of irresponsible dieting on health of women during the past years. To many, bemused by glamor possibilities of a diet that is the vogue, the following oft-repeated warning may sound stuffy and ultra-conservative, but it is still 18-karat advice: *See your doctor before you go on a diet.*

There's no doubt but that you can really eat yourself to health—or the alternate. It's serious business since we're all going to live longer due to good care in infancy. So we might just as well plan our diet to have most of our hair and all our faculties in the senior years (not old age). Canada's nutritionists and scientists have quite a few clues on the subject and if you don't care to sift through *all* the information on diet in health and disease just reread Canada's Food Rules.

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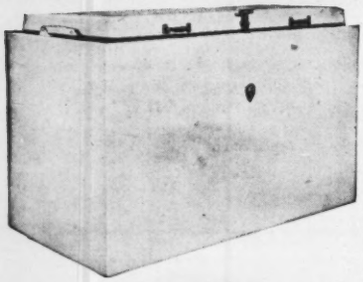

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A NOVEL YOUNG LADY

HOLIDAYING with her RCAF Group Captain husband in St. Moritz, Switzerland, **Lois Edwards** saw a young lady with a terribly disfigured face. She started an idea in Lois's mind that appears as a condensed novel in the current *Ladies' Home Journal* ("My Heart in Hiding") and will be in book form this Spring. Author Lois has hit fiction's jackpot. A graduate of the University of Toronto, she has written short stories and done book reviews. She now lives in Ottawa with her husband and dachshund "Jamie"; is working on another novel.

—Newton
LOIS EDWARDS

■ Vancouverite **Lois Geraldine Kanigan** was working quietly on her MA at University of British Columbia when, bang! She found herself one of 89 students in 33 countries chosen for a Rotary Foundation scholarship, worth between $1,800 and $3,400. A Slavic language student, Lois expects to continue her studies in Paris.

■ And in Vancouver, Toronto's **Suzanne Morrow** successfully defended her Canadian Ladies' Senior Figure-Skating championship. This is Suzanne's third win and accomplished with a pulled muscle and strained ligaments, in the best "the show must go on" tradition. Suzanne is aiming at the Olympic title next year; doesn't intend to make skating her only career. She has ideas of being a surgeon, a psychologist or a housewife.

■ It's news when a ballet holds up traffic. The Sadler's Wells did it at all the theatres they played. And just recently the Halifax Ballet snarled traffic with a deluxe opening night. The 2,000-seat Halifax Theatre was sold out four days before. Everyone wanted to see **Irene Apine** and husband Jury Gotshalks, the young Latvians who fled their Communist-dominated country and now are true Haligonians.

■ **Mrs. Donald Sinclair,** Ottawa, has been elected Chairman of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund.

■ New President of the Women's Division, Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies, is **Mrs. W. A. Hume** of Campbellford. Honorary President is **Mrs. J. K. Kelly** of Almonte.

■ We interviewed **Dr. May Bere** last week, on the last lap of her three months in U.S. and Canada. She's the Winnipeg-born psychologist, now an Israeli citizen and working with the Joint Distribution Agency for the rehabilitation of hard core cases. These are the difficult cases from the European camps.

Dr. May is a graduate of the University of Manitoba and a PhD from Columbia University. She was school psychologist in Winnipeg; was sent to Europe in 1926 to study schools by the Board of Education. While abroad she visited Palestine and three years later decided to go back and help. There she married a Polish nationalist in charge of Vocational Training. "It was an odd feeling to lose my Canadian citizenship and become a national of a country I didn't even know," says Dr. May.

We were especially interested in the fact that compulsory service in Israeli includes girls, too. In fact, they demanded it as their right. One of the two years is spent in service on the land. Dr. May's twin daughters have just finished their stint.

■ After 23 years as Librarian in the Saskatchewan Legislature, **Mrs. Austin Bothwell** has retired. She has served under three different political parties; was one of organizers of the Women's Canadian Club. At present she is a member of the Saskatchewan Archives Board.

■ Another Saskatchewaner in the news is **Mrs. Marjorie Cooper,** a member of the Provincial Labor Relations Board since its inception in 1945 and executive member of the Saskatchewan Council of Women. She has been named to the Public Service Commission. Born in Winnipeg, Mrs. Cooper went to Regina as a child; was a school teacher before her marriage.

■ In a recent issue we appointed **Mrs. Sally Creighton** to the Senate of the University of British Columbia . . . instead of to the University Board of Governors as Senate representative. She has been on the Senate for some time.

■ Singer **Evelyn Gould** won the Eddie Cantor search-for-talent contest in Toronto this week; is to appear on an April Cantor TV show, plus a week's engagement at the NY's Palace Theatre. Evelyn's son wasn't interested. He's only two years old.

■ And speaking of music. Housewife **Patricia Blomfield Holt** of Toronto writes music between household chores. Her composition "Suite No. 2 for Violin and Piano" was included in the repertoire of violinists Geza and Nora de Krez for their Western Canada tour. "Suite" is to be published this spring by BMI.

■ The Daughters of Scotland elected **Isabel Simpson** of Toronto as President.

■ The Department of Fisheries organized a Home Economics Section of its Inspection and Consumer Service. As its Head they appointed **Edith L. Elliot.** The Department already has a test kitchen and there ought to be a flock of new fish recipes ready for distribution soon. Chief Elliot was previously with the Federal Department of Agriculture; is an outstanding home economist.

EDITH L. ELLIOT

■ And now a woman has a labor post! **Mrs. Ellen Fairclough,** only woman MP, has been chosen Chairman of the Labor Committee of the PC Party in Parliament. It's the first time any political party has appointed a woman to such a position.

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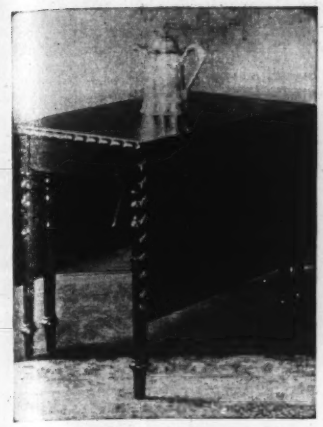

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Woman of the Week:

Food for Thousands

by Margaret Ness

ONLY CANADIAN on the American Council on Hotel and Restaurant Education is Mrs. Gladys Dobson. And on the Canadian Council of Nutrition (advisory body to the Dominion Dept. of Health and Welfare) she heads two committees—the educational and the one on Hygiene of Food Handling. Add to that the fact that she has a full-time job as Director of Food Technology at Ryerson Institute, Toronto (was recently appointed first Dean of Women) and you have some idea of Perpetual Motion.

—Ryerson
GLADYS DOBSON

Gladys is only a scant 5' 2" but looks taller. "I can't think why," she says, "except that I've been told my back is as straight as a ramrod."

BORN in Milbrook, Ont., she moved to Saskatchewan as a child, graduated from Regina Normal into a small-town school. Lunch was a problem. Some children came too far to go home. The classrooms were locked up and they had to go down to the cold basement to eat a cold lunch.

It bothered the latent dietitian in young Gladys-the-Teacher. She decided to remain herself, opened her classroom, borrowed a coal oil stove and prepared either a soup or a hot chocolate drink for the youngsters.

Shortly afterwards she married and went to live in Saskatchewan. Just being a housewife wasn't enough. That noon-hour lunch had turned her thoughts to nutrition, so she signed up for a Household Science course at the University. Three years on the staff of the Saskatoon CI was followed by a move to Toronto with her husband. There she took a position in Eaton's under the late Violet Ryley and learned how to run all the departments that go to make up a smooth-running store restaurant.

THEN came the war. Gladys was asked to take charge of food services at the De Haviland Aircraft near Toronto. "There were only 2,000 men to feed at first," she says casually. "But there were 7,000 at the end." The four cafeterias and the 14 tuck shops operated on a round-the-clock schedule, except for two hours between 4.30 and 6.30 a.m. when the cleaning was done.

In March 1945 she joined the Training and Re-Establishment Institute (known as the "Re-Hab") in Toronto's old Normal School. There ex-service personnel took class and practical work. In September 1948 the Ryerson Institute took over both the school and Gladys Dobson.

The Food Service Administration course at Ryerson aims to turn out students who will be able to supervise preparation of food that will be appetizing and served in attractive manner. "The food industry is important not only for Canadians themselves," says Mrs. Dobson, "but also for the future of our tourist trade."

Just think what could be done to make the Canadian apple a favorite dish, she points out. "Why, there are dozens and dozens of interesting ways to prepare apples. Not just apple pie."

And says Gladys there are at least 300 ways to prepare potatoes! Sounds as if the Ryerson embryo cooks are learning things.

Hobbies? "My gosh, I haven't any. Just haven't had the time."

WHO STARTS HIGH PRICES?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Governor Towers of the Bank of Canada was emphatic the other day that people will have to save too. If we couldn't do both, he said, then we couldn't carry the defence program: we'd better get out of the "cold war." That's putting it very bluntly.

Last year labor income (salaries and wages) made up 58 per cent of the total national income at factor cost (that is, without indirect taxes or depreciation allowances). It was $8.3 billion out of $14 billion. This is by a very long way the biggest factor in production costs—which is to say in putting up prices. Moreover to raise the total of labor income is almost certainly the quickest way to raise the rate of personal expenditure. And personal expenditure is the very thing we've got to bring down.

But there's another side to this. Labor income rose last year by 6 per cent. Investment income rose by 21 per cent (to $2.8 billion). There is nothing anti-inflationary about that, either.

So who starts high prices? First, everybody throughout the world bidding against everybody else for a limited supply of raw materials. Short of international commodity agreements, which don't yet seem very likely, what can Canada do about that?

On goods which are produced and consumed entirely at home (which are fewer than you might think), the price is pushed up every time any group of workers or of shareholders tries to grab off more than its proper share of the proceeds. Labor unions and corporation shareholders alike may think they are keeping ahead of the game: actually they are contributing to the inflation which in the end will hurt them as much as everyone else.

As Graham Towers said, we'll pay one way or the other. We'll either do it the sensible way and reduce personal expenditure. Or else we'll go on grabbing all we can get, the inflation will get steadily worse, and the money we grabbed will be worth less and less. By one means or another we'll find ourselves doing without.

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FILMS

THE NATURE OF GENIUS THROUGH CAMERA EYE

FOR the writers of screen biography the mystery of human genius offers an almost insoluble problem of presentation. There is no way of explaining the irresistible compulsion of art, and the difficulties of illustrating it are almost as baffling.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

So the screenwriters as a rule fall back on the personal legend and give us that, showing us, for instance, Charles Laughton as Rembrandt, as he struggles with his patrons and creditors and still goes on painting, in poverty and disgrace, those unsalable canvases that are always presented with their backs to the screen. We come away from such a film little wiser than we were before about the nature of genius, and rather depressed by the sight of so much creative anguish, with nothing visible to show for its pains.

"The Titan," which is the story of Michelangelo, approaches the problem by a device as simple as it is revolutionary. It tells the history of the great Florentine in terms of his background and the work he left behind him, without a human actor in sight. In the end—so close is the identity between the creator and his work — Michelangelo looms on the screen almost as compellingly as the great carved figures he left as his memorial.

THE FILM has a curious history of its own. It was made just before World War II by Swiss Producer Curt Oetal, who photographed it in Florence and Rome. Shortly afterwards it was picked up by a German studio and exploited as a Nazi product. Eventually, however, it was captured by the U.S. Army, and a copy found its way to New York and into the hands of Robert Flaherty. With a group of expert film craftsmen documentarian Flaherty cut and shaped the picture and supplied a new background of music, sound and commentary.

In its opening sequences, "The Titan" reveals the physical and political world into which Michelangelo was born. Through the adroit use of screen and sound-track symbolism—the clang of great doors, the clash of swords, the tilt and jar of imagery—the film establishes the rich and violent period that was to flower in Michelangelo's genius. Then the camera carries us forward, always in terms of fluid imagery, through the great events that shaped the artist's life and work—the quarrels, the papal intrigues, the uprising led by Savonarola, the siege of Florence and the sack of Rome.

Throughout the film nothing is missed of the profound correspondence between the two worlds—the world into which Michelangelo was born and the world he created for

himself. The classic, contemporary and Christian influences that shaped his work are there side by side with the work itself—the great statues, the architecture, the dome of St. Peter's, the frescos, and the early lovely *pietas*.

As it stands, "The Titan" represents the final solution of the screen's biographical dilemma: If you describe the art, where is the story? If you tell the story, where is the art? . . . The art of Michelangelo *was* his story and the story of the Renaissance, since every great movement, conflict and inspiration of the period was gathered up and given matchless and changeless form through the imagination of one man.

THERE are some interesting glimpses of India in "Kim" together with enough of the original Kipling tone to stir the pulses of old Empire-lovers. Unfortunately the picture moves along most of the time at the rate of an aged foot-pilgrim in search of a holy river. Large sections of the film are, in fact, taken up with this particular quest, with Paul Lukas as the holy pilgrim.

Dean Stockwell, stained a dark walnut, is Kim here, and plays the role with the brisk self-confidence necessary to a boy who must defeat the plans of Russia and save the British Empire practically single-handed. There is a wham-bang conclusion in which young Stockwell, after being rescued from a cliff, helps Errol Flynn to let loose an avalanche on some troublesome tribes-people. The ten-year-olds will undoubtedly enjoy that, but the earlier sequences may bring on a little fidgeting.

"STORM WARNING" is the first Hollywood film to make an outright attack on the Ku Klux Klan, and one of the few American films—there have hardly been more than half-a-dozen in the history of the screen—to deal fearlessly with the problem of mob lunacy as it still occurs at times in the United States.

This is the story of an American town which is run by the Klan and so cowed by the organized blend of benevolence and terrorism that no one dares testify against its outrages. Then a stranger (Ginger Rogers) comes into town and sees one of the Klan victims shot down in the street. The film tells of her subsequent experiences as the second victim of Klan vengeance.

It is easy to criticize this film, for its faults are obvious. It is melodramatic even for such material, and the plot is clumsy and obvious. Yet it is clear that someone who had a hand in the making of it was honestly stirred and angry—so angry that the feeling blazes at moments through the awkward story and lights it with meaning and terror. It is one of the new signs of health in Hollywood that it is willing to face and fight the uglier realities of American life, without regard to criticism within the country or outside it.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—MGM

"KIM"

BOOKS

CLUBMAN'S CHATTER

MY FRIENDS LOOK BETTER THAN EVER — by Joseph Cummings Chase—*Longmans, Green* $6.25.

THIS volume of mellow reminiscences is a sequel to Mr. Chase's earlier "My Friends Look Good To Me". Popular American portrait painter and raconteur, Joseph Cummings Chase has established himself with these two volumes as something of the Boswell of the *Players* and *National Arts Club* in Manhattan. A limner of headliners since before the First World War, this artist-author has "collected" an impressive array of famous and near-famous friends and acquaintances from among his sitters and club cronies. A mixed assortment of these would include such

—Joseph Cummings Chase

THE EARLY EINSTEIN

different personalities as Woodrow Wilson and Sophie Tucker, Ethel Barrymore and Albert Einstein, Alfred E. Smith and General MacArthur.

"My Friends Look Better Than Ever" is a sentimental *pot pourri* of studio sketches, portraits and anecdotes. Ornamented by more than 100 pictorial impressions of actors, authors, artists, soldiers, politicians, etc., Mr. Chase's text is a casual, sometimes over-personal journal of "asides" about his subjects. To the author's fellow club-members, of course, this volume will possess a sparkling appeal. To the less initiated it will sometimes taste more of stale beer than champagne. For, as Mr. Chase confesses, almost too truly, in his foreword: "We talk of our pals of the past and the present . . . this is simply a presentation of friends"—and, he might have fairly added, to a considerable degree, *for* friends. —*P.D.*

THEATRE CALL BOARD

March 7: "Anna Christie" by Studio Theatre, U of A, Edmonton.

March 7: "Angel Street" by Prince George Players, BC.

March 8: "Peer Gynt" by Players' Guild, U of Western Ont., London.

March 8: "Life with Mother" by London Little Theatre.

March 15: "The Heiress" by Players' Guild of Hamilton, Ont.

March 19: "I Have Been Here Before" by Vagabond Players, New Westminster.

March 30: "Harvey" by Mount Allison Players Society, Sackville, NB.

—Joseph Cummings Chase

EISENHOWER, 1944

OVERALL VIEW

ARMS AND THE MEN—by Ian Hay—*United Kingdom Information Office, Ottawa* — $2.40.

IAN HAY (Major General Hay Beith) is both a military man and a military writer of long experience, and hence a logical choice to write this, the first of a series of officially commissioned popular histories of World War II. Later volumes will deal with individual campaigns in detail; the present one is a sort of overall picture.

As such, it attempts to cover too much ground in too few pages, with the result, for example, that Dieppe is given three and one-half lines plus a footnote, and operations "Veritable" and "Grenade" less than two pages between them.

Nonetheless, it is a remarkable thing to have an entire war covered in 300 pages with some mention of almost every important event and development, including those on the home front. Moreover, the author has obviously had access to information at the topmost level, and is able to explain the high-level reasons for many things which happened, or did not happen, during the war.

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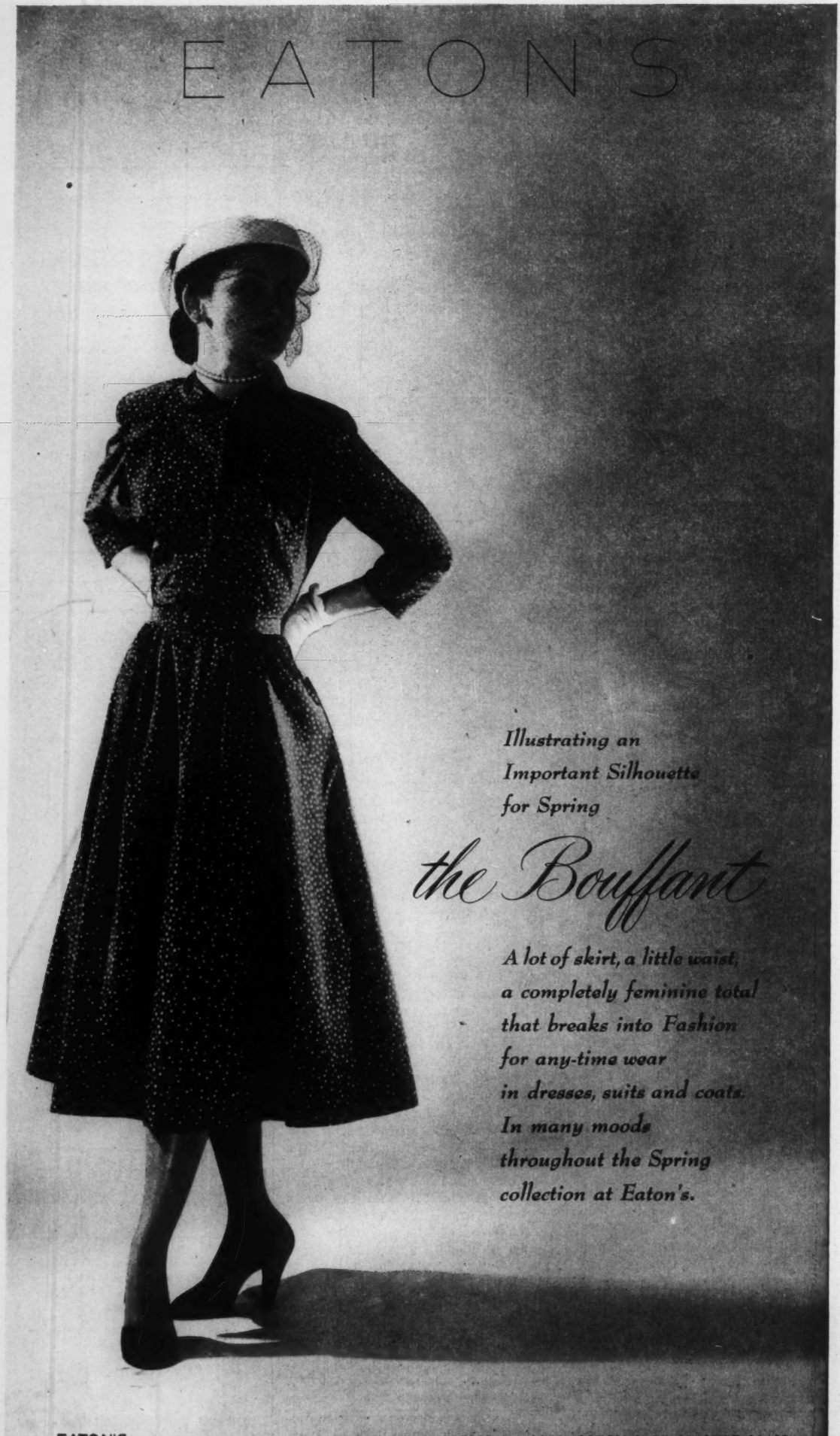

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"Arms and the Men" is a valuable book for any library. In its first few chapters, recounting the history of the development of the British Army from its earliest days, and indeed first the development of armies in general since Biblical days, it is invaluable to the military reader.

The Army as we know it, the citizen army designed for national defence, is something new. Armies of antiquity existed for a succession of purposes, depending on economic and social factors. The first British Army designed to serve the people as a whole was Cromwell's. From his day to the present, the story of the British Army is one of gradual reforms, invariably opposed, some the work of an individual official and some the outcome of disastrous inefficiency in battle. Ian Hay discusses this progress intelligently and disinterestedly.

The result is that the background for the history of World War II is of more value than the history itself. But it does supply a perspective against which the main account, however briefly recited, achieves a greater significance.

There are some good, if miscellaneous, photographs, and a few maps. There are also some inexplicable errors in fact, such as the statement that SP guns are fired from the stern and that it was the development of air-to-air radar which enabled pilots to communicate with each other and the ground.

Although it is stated that the Canadian Army merely "participated" in the Scheldt estuary show, in general the author has only the best to say of his Canadian allies.—*Thaddeus Kay*

FATHER TO ALL

BURNING BRIGHT—by John Steinbeck—*Macmillan*—$3.25.

MR. STEINBECK probably started out to write this for the stage and then decided that it would not be actable. One of its devices, which would certainly have got it talked about had it been acted, is that of changing all the "accidental" qualities of the characters — occupation, domicile, past history, etc.—for each act while leaving the essential qualities, and especially the relationships between the persons, unchanged. The idea is presumably to suggest a measure of universality for the theme; it is not supremely successful.

STEINBECK

The book is intended to state a doctrine—that the individual fatherhood (and presumably motherhood also) of the parent towards the offspring is unimportant, that "every man is father to all children." It is a doctrine which might even become popular in this age of contempt for heredity and of the elevation of the "mass-man" to power and honor. The immemorial instinct for self-perpetuation has probably never been weaker than at the moment. But it is not a false instinct.—*Lucy Van Gogh*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Comic Element

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I SEE they now have a course on the Development of the Sense of Humor in the University of Florida," Miss A. said. "We really ought to start something of the sort here. The ability to recognize the comic element in oneself is one of the greatest aids to happy living."

"Why don't *you* start one?" I asked.

"I'm thinking of it," Miss A. said. "Quite seriously in fact. Not a regular University course naturally, but just an evening discussion group to work on special exercises for developing the sense of humor. Of course there would have to be introductory tests."

"You mean like leaving banana peels round for someone to slip on?" I asked.

"Hardly," Miss A. said, and then considered. "Though actually if people thought it was funny when *they* were the ones to slip on the banana peel that would indicate a real sense of humor."

I nodded. "And the hostess who thought it was funny when she had to pay for hospitalization would certainly have to have a real sense of humor, too," I said.

Miss A. agreed that it would be better to keep the tests on an intellectual plane and avoid accidents. "The procedure that is usually followed," she said, "is to tell a number of funny stories and check the group reaction. Then the Humor Deficients could be given certain special exercises, such as inventing variations on standard jokes. Like for instance the one about the farmer and the hen-house."

"WHICH ONE was that?" I asked.

"You remember," Miss A. said. "'Dey ain't nobody here but us chickens.' You're supposed to think up new forms for the same story."

I considered. "How about, 'Who's that threatening the Western Democracies?' Answer: 'Dey ain't nobody here but us Stockholm Peace Petitioners.'"

Miss A. flushed. She had inadvertently signed the Stockholm Peace Petition without recognizing its sponsorship and she didn't care to be reminded of it. "That isn't funny," she said.

"Not very," I admitted. "How about: What did Mao say when told that China was the aggressor in Korea? Answer: Dey ain't nobody here but us volunteers."

"Better," Miss A. said, "though not good."

"Well then, how about this?" I said. "Who is ruining the helpless housewife by combining to send up prices of foods? Answer: Dey ain't nobody here but Inflation."

Miss A. considered, then shook her head. "Frankly that isn't quite the sort of thing I had in mind. What I'd like for my Group is more the type of joke you find in *Punch*, where the point is made so subtly you could easily miss it. Here, I've made out a list of jokes I thought I might try out on the first Discussion Group."

She handed me a typed sheet of paper and I glanced over the first two items:

LADY TOURIST: (On first catching sight of the magnificence of Niagara Falls) "That reminds me, I left the kitchen tap running!"

Lady Motorist: (To traffic policeman) "Can I park here?"

Traffic Policeman: (majestically) "You *may* Madam but I doubt if you *can*."

I folded the paper hastily and handed it back to her. "I think I see the sort of thing you mean," I said. "How about this one?

" 'Your wife's a bit of a valetudinarian, isn't she?'

'Rather, Old Chap. She speaks five languages!' "

"That's it!" Miss A. cried delighted, and laughed heartily. "Oh I love that. Do you mind if I add it to my list?"

"Not at all," I said, and added: "What's the point?"

Miss A. stared then shrugged. "Well if you can't see it for yourself there's no use trying to explain."

"There isn't any point," I said. "I ought to know. I just made the joke up this minute."

Miss A. was so indignant that she picked up the tea things and went off to the kitchenette. "You could make it a little funnier by having the answer, 'Hell, no, she speaks five languages,' " I said, "but not very much."

I followed her into the kitchenette. "I've just thought up a variation on the standard joke, 'Pop, what's the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?' " I said.

"I'm afraid I'm not interested," Miss A. said coldly.

"An optimist is someone who believes he was born with a sense of humor," I said, "and there aren't any pessimists."

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN 1951
MAY 3—SEPTEMBER 30

FESTIVALS OF THE ARTS

The Calendar below shows the dates of the many Arts Festivals which, with the exhibitions and other events throughout the United Kingdom, make the Festival programme the greatest ever planned.

* * *MAY* * *

3rd—LONDON FESTIVAL SEASON two months of gaiety and colour in the theatres, concert-halls and art-galleries of the capital (*till June* 30).

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, with outstanding new productions in the famous Memorial Theatre (*till October.*)

7th—BELFAST FESTIVAL, including exhibitions of paintings, books, architecture and photography, symphony concerts and plays (*till June* 30).

20th—BATH ASSEMBLY, coinciding with the Sheridan Bi-Centenary, with concerts, opera, ballet, music in the Abbey and a Gainsborough Exhibition (*till June* 2).

27th—PERTH FESTIVAL, centred around the contemporary Scottish theatre movement (*till June* 16).

* * *JUNE* * *

3rd—YORK FESTIVAL, with performances of medieval miracle plays, music in the Great Minster, and a Festival Architectural Exhibition (*till June* 17).

3rd—BOURNEMOUTH AND WESSEX FESTIVAL, including sporting and New Forest events as well as Festival performances in the theatres and concert halls of Bournemouth (*till June* 17).

8th—ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL, based on the work of Benjamin Britten and the English Opera Group (*till June* 17).

17th—INVERNESS FESTIVAL, the most northerly of the Arts Festivals, presenting a composite picture of Highland life (*till June* 30).

18th—NORWICH FESTIVAL, with music in the Cathedral, plays in an Elizabethan-style playhouse, and exhibitions of the famous Norwich school of painting (*till June* 30).

24th—DUMFRIES FESTIVAL, with concerts by the Scottish National Orchestra and the newly formed Festival Chorus, ballet, and a 'Burns night' (*till June* 30).

* * *JULY* * *

2nd—CHELTENHAM FESTIVAL OF BRITISH CONTEMPORARY MUSIC, with concerts by the Hallé Orchestra, ballet, opera and chamber music (*till July* 14).

2nd—OXFORD FESTIVAL, focused on 17th Century England, with lectures and performances of Milton, Shakespeare and restoration comedy (*till July* 16).

3rd—LLANGOLLEN INTERNATIONAL EISTEDDFOD, where scores of choirs meet for a world occasion of choral music (*till July* 8).

10th—ST. DAVIDS FESTIVAL, a programme of music, worship and ceremony in Wales's oldest Cathedral (*till July* 13).

16th—BRIGHTON REGENCY FESTIVAL, set in and around the fantastic Pavilion built by George IV when Prince Regent (*till August* 25).

18th—CANTERBURY FESTIVAL, in the ecclesiastical capital of England, with a specially written drama, music and opera in the lovely Cathedral (*till August* 10).

22nd—LIVERPOOL FESTIVAL OF MUSIC, drama and art, presenting a various and many-sided Festival programme set against large-scale ceremony and spectacle (*till August* 12).

30th—ABERDEEN FESTIVAL, with orchestral and choral concerts, painting exhibitions and outstanding British films, in Scotland's third largest city (*till August* 13).

30th—CAMBRIDGE FESTIVAL, with symphony concerts in College Courts; and contemporary and classical concerts and plays in the famous University centre (*till August* 18).

* * *AUGUST* * *

6th—LLANRWST ROYAL NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD, the national festival of Wales, devoted to song, poetry and performance of great choral works (*till August* 11).

19th—EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA, one of the outstanding occasions of the artistic world, now held annually in the Scottish capital (*till September* 8).

* * *SEPTEMBER* * *

2nd—WORCESTER THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL, presented since the 18th Century by the combined Cathedral choirs of Hereford, Gloucester and Worcester (*till September* 7).

16th—SWANSEA FESTIVAL OF MUSIC, staged in the magnificent concert hall and drawing on the long tradition of Welsh choral singing (*till September* 29).

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Price and Wage Controls: Hand in Hand?

Views from Labor, Manufacturing, Retailing and Banking on Another Aspect of the Control Problem

OTTAWA isn't lacking advice on what it should do about the cost of living. Suggestions made vary through central monetary control, direct price controls, subsidies, wage controls, and combinations of all of them.

Last fall, according to the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, the majority of Canadians (75 per cent) felt that price controls should be imposed. Only 14 per cent said the Government should not interfere. The remainder had qualified opinions or none at all.

But a significant change in the opinion was shown at the beginning of this year (when prices had risen still further). At that time the CIPO linked prices and wages in its question, asking if they *both* should be frozen. Only 44 per cent approved, 30 per cent thought it was a "poor" idea.

Labor Get-Together

Representatives of organized labor in Canada (over a million workers) have got together on the matter of price and wage controls. Briefly, their stand is price controls are necessary now, wage controls are not. They are exerting what pressure they can on the Government to have price control imposed. Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, was asked by SN to outline Labor's position. Here's his statement:

"ONE OF THE stock arguments against price control is that it is impossible without wage control. They went together last time, they must go together again. How can you control prices, and let one of the most important costs of production, and one of the biggest elements of purchasing power, go up, uncontrolled? Surely it is self-evident that price control means wage control, and that Labor, in asking for price control without wage control, is asking for the impossible?

This argument is plausible, but, to say the least, oversimplified.

(a) Because price control and wage control went together before, it doesn't follow that they must go together now. When price control was introduced in 1941, there was little or no experience to go on. Now there is, and it shows that wages can rise a lot without breaking a price ceiling.

(b) Clearly, price control need not involve wage *freezing*.

(c) Labor cost is a big part of total cost. But wages and labor are not the same thing. What labor costs the employer depends not only on what he *pays for* it but on what he *gets from* it; not only on the wage rate, but also on productivity. A wage increase, by stimulating productivity, may actually reduce labor cost.

(d) Wages are probably the biggest element in consumer purchasing power. But if wages go up so much that there is too much money chasing too few goods, the way to handle that is by taxes and voluntary and compulsory saving, which will drain off excess purchasing power on an equitable basis.

(e) Productivity is going up, and wages can go up with it without breaking a price ceiling.

(f) Profits are at, or near, an all-time high. Preliminary figures, from annual and quarterly reports so far published, suggest that 1950 corporation profits after taxes will be at least 80 per cent higher than in 1946, and probably at least ten per cent higher than in 1949. There is room for a redistribution of income from profits to wages.

(g) People often forget that wages are already "controlled". They are usually fixed by agreement. Generally the agreement is for a year, sometimes longer, seldom for less than six months. Even if the agreement is reopened before its due date, claims for increases generally have to go through a prolonged process of negotiation, often conciliation or arbitration as well, which may take months, occasionally over a year. Prices, except in public utilities, can rise over-night. So the supposed parallel between price control and wage control is an illusion. We already have wage control, a lot of it. We have no price control, except in public utilities. That is why price control is urgent, while wage control, even if it ultimately proves necessary, is not.

If price increases, since controls came off, had had to go through the same process as wage increases, the cost of living index for the last four-and-a-half years might have told a very different story from what it does.

Undoubtedly, wages *could* go up fast enough and far enough to break a price ceiling. But it doesn't follow that they *will*, still less that present wage rates or any immediately in prospect will have that effect. Some measures to provide against wage increases which would break the price ceiling may be necessary. Labor is prepared to sit down with Government and Management and consider this problem and how to meet it. It is not prepared to accept the crude jingle that 'price control means wage control.' "

—Capital Press

LABOR'S CONROY: *Before wage rises, prolonged period of negotiation.*

—Morgan, Toronto

INDUSTRY'S *H. V. Lush: Without big production, big wages buy little.*

ON THE other side, opinion is concentrated in opposition to any kind of formal controls at this time. These spokesmen admit that circumstances may develop which would make overall controls necessary, but they are convinced that this time has not arisen. If, however, price controls were to become necessary, they are unanimous in the opinion that wages must be controlled too.

Edgar G. Burton, Simpson's, Ltd. President, and World War II Retail Trade Administrator, feels that "the strait jacket of a maximum price and wage ceiling with all the administrative difficulties, is no answer to the degree of inflation we are facing in 1951 . . ." But any system which controlled prices and left wages free to move upward would be "utterly unworkable." The percentage of wages in total cost is the reason. Speaking to the Canadian Retail Federation recently in Montreal, the Simpson's President pointed out: "Wages today represent a relatively large percentage of the cost of goods in the hands of the consumer, while profits at any level of production or distribution are a fraction of the retail price. In the retail field, for instance, few of us earn more than 3 cents on the sales dollar."

Manufacturers' Concern

Manufacturers, who face wage costs not only in the materials they make, but also in the raw materials they buy, are becoming increasingly concerned about the suggestion that controls be imposed on the prices they can ask but not on a major cost they must meet. SN asked the President of Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd., Harold V. Lush, for his views on the subject. Here's his statement:

"WHEN THE DEMAND for goods or services, (including labor) exceeds the available supply, rising prices and wages naturally follow. The rate and height of the increase will be determined by the extent of the shortage, providing, of course, there is no artificial interference.

Increased production is the only sure way of restraining price rises and defeating inflation. This demands close and complete cooperation between Management and Labor. If controls are considered necessary then these controls should be equitable and fair. To impose control of prices while complete freedom continues in wage movements, would force Labor and Management further apart and remove the possibility of partnership which must exist if the battle against inflation is to be won.

This, however, does not suggest the application of rigid controls of prices and wages at today's levels, or at the levels prevailing on any given date. Controls, when applied, should provide for the correction of inequalities prevailing on the effective date. In addition, they should provide for subsidies where justified to offset increasing costs not covered by controls.

It is a *must* that controls be applied without fear or favor, equitably and

fairly. Otherwise they lack public support, without which enforcement becomes almost an impossibility.

Trends of recent years have tended to destroy Labor's sense of appreciation of job responsibility. The application of controls at price level *only* would simply aggravate this already serious condition.

This does not suggest, however, that responsibility for this condition rests only on Labor's shoulders. Management must accept its responsibility and put its house in order where necessary.

Labor is the principal cost of everything; we should remember that, because of this, wage increases without production increases are meaningless. In the long run they do not improve the welfare of the worker.

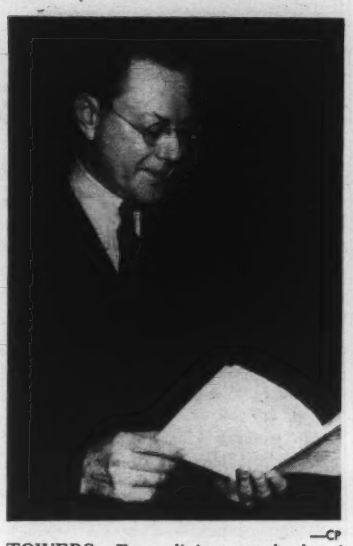
That organized Labor should oppose wage controls while advocating price controls, is understandable though perhaps not logical. But to generalize is dangerous. To conclude that Labor's voice at the national level is the thinking of Labor at the grassroots level, is unfair to basic Labor. It would be just as unreasonable to accept the statements of short-sighted, perhaps selfish Management as being representative of Management's thinking generally.

Class Legislation

Basic Labor wants only, and is entitled to, a square deal, and my experience is that Labor is not opposed to similarly fair treatment for Management or capital. The application of controls at only the price level constitutes class legislation. This would increase friction and destroy the spirit of cooperation so essential to increased production.

Controls must be considered in the broadest sense. Their impact on our domestic trade, and also on our export trade, must be weighed carefully. Controls operate only in the domestic market. Production costs, of which labor is the major portion, determine selling prices in export markets. Uncontrolled wages mean steadily rising wages with possibly further decreasing efficiency. The resulting progressively higher costs will necessitate higher export prices. The obvious result—fewer export markets. To Canadians whose economic prosperity is so dependent on exports, this is vitally important.

Price controls without wage controls would be just as *unreasonable, unfair,* and *unacceptable* as would be wage controls without price controls."



—CP

TOWERS: *From living standards of the weak, winnings of the strong.*

THE problem is of direct concern to more people than the employers and the 1,000,000 trade unionists. People who cannot raise the price of the services they offer and those on fixed incomes are the ones who take the worst blows when the dollar gets weak. That's where the Government comes in. Whether it is manufacturers wanting to raise prices, or labor unions wanting to raise their wages, Ottawa has to decide where necessity and practicability stop and unenlightened self interest begins. It's a tough decision to make in the middle ground where there are no blacks and whites, only light and dark greys.

In his annual report to the Minister of Finance, Bank of Canada Governor Graham Towers warned: ". . . If a competitive race to avoid any encroachment on customary living standards were allowed to develop, the winners would be those groups in the community who were in the position to command more than average increases in the prices for their goods and services. Their winnings of necessity would have to be subtracted from the standard of living of the remaining and weaker elements. It is obvious that avoiding such a situation must be a major concern of the Government and the public."

Ottawa Version

The Government has to consider all sides, and what's more important, it has to consider the long term aspects of control. Trade Minister Howe said it recently in the House of Commons:

" . . . We have to recognize that there would be a very different attitude towards overall controls now than there was in 1941 when we were engaged in all-out war. In formulating plans for price controls, if we have to have controls, it cannot be assumed that the people of Canada will accept, with the same willingness as they did in wartime, the vast bureaucracy, the irksome restrictions and the other controls, for example of wages, that go with an overall price ceiling."

(For editorial opinion see *Front Page*)

—© Karsh

RETAILER BURTON: *For 1951 degree of inflation, strait-jacket no cure.*

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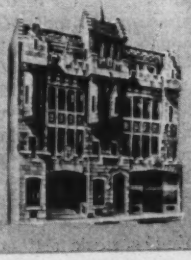

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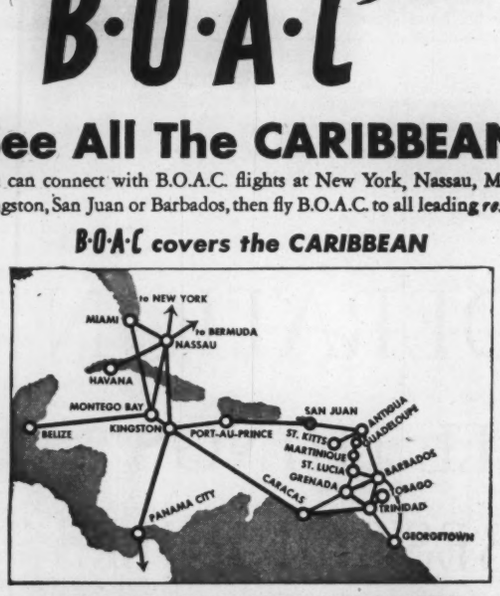

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

BUSINESS ANGLE

BILL GETS A NEW CAR

The Public's Back in the Stock Market But Governmental Deflation Ahead

by P. M. Richards

"SO YOU did get a new car, Bill! I thought you said you couldn't afford one?"

"That's right, Harry. But the stock market gave me this car. I got a hot tip and took a chance, and I got this out of it!"

So envious Harry goes into the market too. He may or may not win like Bill. But whether he does or not, his participation means more money in the market bidding for stocks. Bill and Harry and their kind represent a lot of the money that has been pushing up stock prices in the last few months. It's not good money from the investment point of view, because it's looking only for a quick profit and has little or no interest in the long-term earnings possibilities of the companies concerned. It's "flighty" money, likely to shift on rumors. It may be withdrawn from the market as suddenly as it entered it. However, for the Bills and Harrys it works so long as they are not still holding when the market breaks.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Today a market condition exists that is reminiscent of 1929. The "public"—meaning the little amateur speculators working with perhaps a few hundred dollars of capital—are back in volume. Many are attracted only by the rising stock prices, others again are influenced by the progress of general inflation and the thought that this may be a good time to own stocks representing part-ownership of producing enterprises rather than money itself.

This, no doubt, is a reasonable attitude. But coupled with it should be recognition that the Government is about to embark on an active anti-inflation campaign, designed (in addition to advancing the defence program) to bring the general demand for goods and services down into some sort of balance with supply. With the Government's broad powers and experienced administrators, this campaign may be rather surprisingly effective.

Behind it, the long-term price trend will no doubt continue to be definitely inflationary because of the huge overall pressure on production; when our economic bark eventually wins through to smoother waters the price level may be permanently above the present and recent levels. But the Government's coming clamp-down on demand will create some concern about business earnings, some unemployment, the price rise will halt, probably prices will recede, temporarily. The stock market will reflect the resulting swings in sentiment, as well as the actualities. And there will definitely be danger then for the amateur speculators.

HOW U.S. SEES US

IF THE Bills and Harrys decide to ignore any market recessions and retain their stocks to participate in the rewards from Canada's future progress, they may reasonably hope to do well. In fact very well—providing, of course, they hold good stocks. For Canada's growth possibilities are truly impressive. That prospect is based on our possession of rich resources (and the cheap power for their development) that the United States and other countries stand increasingly in need of.

We may get a better idea of their impressiveness if we look at them through the eyes of a sober American business weekly, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, whose job, of course, is to inform its readers, not to flatter Canadians. The article in question tells of developments in connection with aluminum, iron ore, oil, uranium, titanium, chromite, molybdenum and vermiculite and goes on: "Canada is also now at the stage where her industries are keeping pace with her agricultural, forestry and mining capacities . . . Low cost factory sites, with ample scope for expansion, cheap electric power, plentiful supplies of fresh water, easy access to sources of raw materials and the vast markets of the Western Hemisphere, have contributed to make Canada a manufacturer's paradise.

"The Dominion's tremendous industrial development potential is a growing force that has recently supplemented her vast economic strength derived from the unrivalled wealth of her farms, forests and fisheries. Canada is now well on the way towards self-sufficiency in oil, coal, iron and steel, which hitherto have constituted important import items. After that stage is reached exports will replace imports and the Dominion will then be in a similar position to that occupied by this country following World War I . . ." Later the same writer says that Canada "is clearly at the threshold of a new era of dynamic expansion."

LOWER THE PRESSURE

PRICE control is still being talked about, and in high places too, as if price-freezing would really do the job of halting the general price ascent. It wouldn't because all the pressure generated by eleven years of expansion and current high activity plus a new defence program and a shortage of materials and skilled manpower is

now operating on the price level, a situation incidentally quite different from that of World War II.

Surely the basic principle, in seeking to restrain the price advance, must be to drain off the excess purchasing power that is pushing up prices rather than to attempt to freeze prices themselves. No doubt price controls, in some form, will have to be used, but they should be secondary to the aim of removing or substantially reducing the pressure behind the price rise.

This, admittedly, would be an unpopular policy. No matter how carefully planned, it would deprive some individuals of purchasing power they can ill afford to lose. But it is the only one that holds out any promise of success. For this reason, responsible people in and out of government should be informed and in agreement on it.

To conserve scarce materials and skilled manpower for the defence effort, the consuming public will have to suffer deprivations and inconveniences similar to those of World War II, but perhaps more severe and longer-lasting this time, depending on our relations with world Communism and on our speed in building up our ability to produce needed goods.

If we are inclined to feel injured and sorry for ourselves, we have only to glance elsewhere. We in North America could be cut off from a great deal for a long time and still live immeasurably better than the people of the rest of the world.

Besides draining off the excess purchasing power (excess in relation to the available goods) by increased taxes and credit restrictions, the Government will have to prevent unnecessary business expansion that would create new purchasing power as well as consume needed materials and manpower. It will be very difficult to do all this reasonably equitably and with the least possible hurt to the long-term health of the economy. There will be plenty of objections; people who applaud the general aim will squawk when their own interests are touched. There will be revisions and adjustments in plenty.

Fortunately there are able and experienced men available to administer the new control program. But whether it works well or not will depend, as it did the last time, on the degree of cooperation of the people themselves, particularly the businessmen and the housewives. The housewives did a marvelous job of backing up the price controllers in the last emergency. Perhaps they could organize now to "hold the fort" in this one and thereby help to set the tone for the whole country.

LABOR'S WALK-OUTS

IN THE difficult time ahead, labor and management can make bigger contributions to progress than any other groups. They can do so by behaving less arbitrarily in their dealings with each other. Management can be less arbitrary in its opposition to wage demands, and look first to see if rising production will, perhaps, justify a wage advance; labor conspicuously can refrain from the kind of tactics it has used recently, the illegal suspensions of production in which men walk off the job claiming to be sick or that they have to attend to some sudden call.

These walk-outs, such as those at General Steel Wares and Massey-Harris and Ford of Canada, are said to be "spontaneous," but it has transpired, in some cases, that the meeting halls used had been arranged for weeks in advance. Such suspensions of production are not only a breach of faith with management but a cause of injury to all the people as consumers; more than this, today they do harm to the defence effort and the national safety.

Management and labor might remember that every agreement reached at the end of a strike could have been made before it — the loss of production, and of wages, and the injury to the national economy could all have been avoided.

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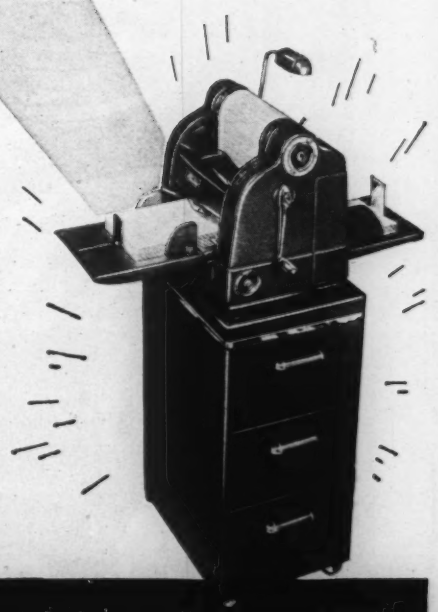

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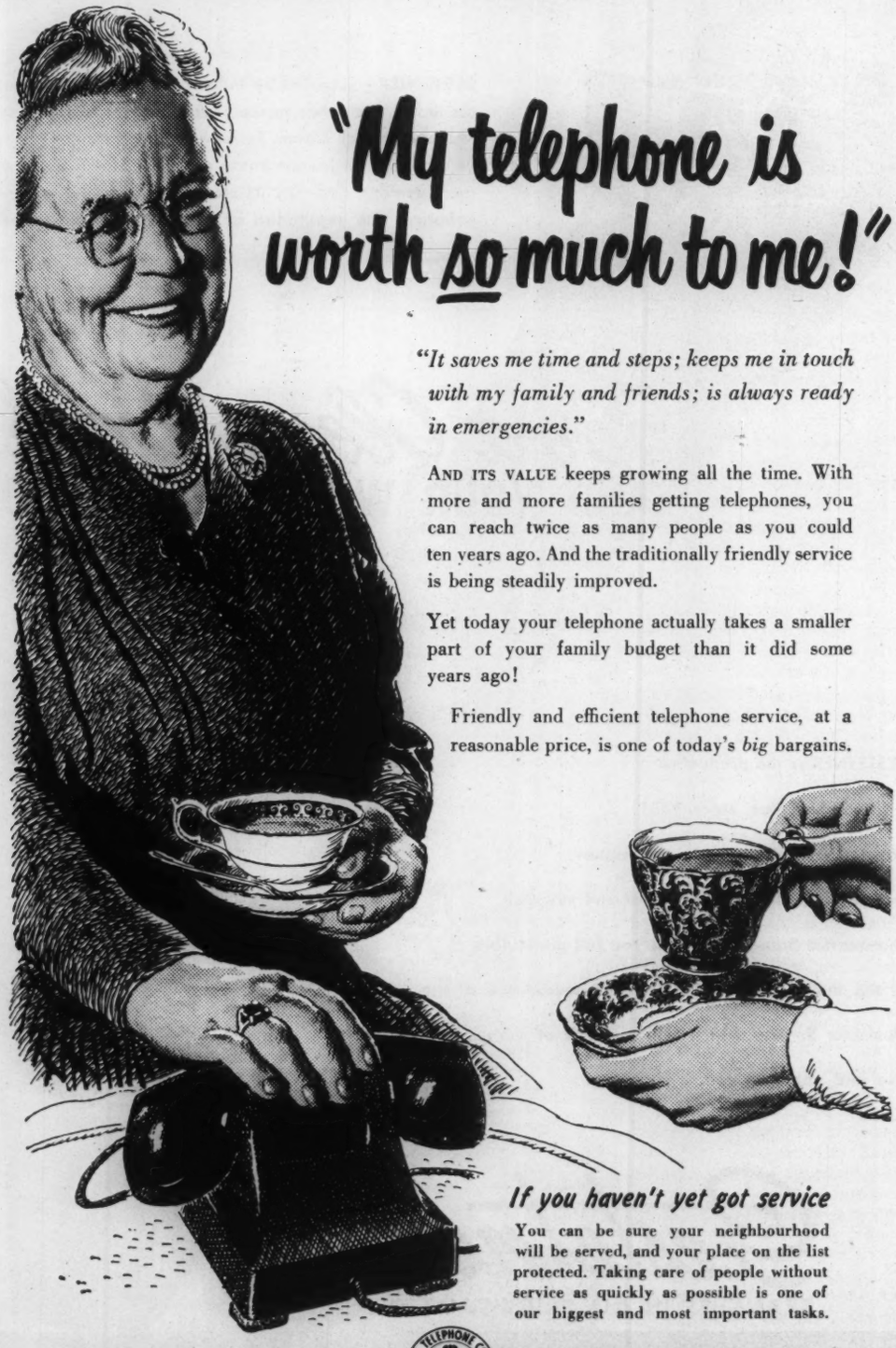
Administration and training set-up for all-out mobilization.	Stores, depots and administrative and training staff for rapid all-out mobilization.	Administration of training plan for airmen of Canada and other countries.
Industry geared for rapid ship building.	Replacement of present equipment by U.S. gear made in U.S. or Canada.	Industry to turn out latest type aircraft for Canada and other countries.

—Kenneth Roberts



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AND ITS VALUE keeps growing all the time. With more and more families getting telephones, you can reach twice as many people as you could ten years ago. And the traditionally friendly service is being steadily improved.

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You can be sure your neighbourhood will be served, and your place on the list protected. Taking care of people without service as quickly as possible is one of our biggest and most important tasks.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Production and Pressure

MATERIALS shortages are now pressing hard on Canadian business, and will press harder through most of this year. When C. D. Howe (Trade, Defence Production) recently estimated the 1951 total of expenditures for business expansion and public works at $4,259 million, 13 per cent more than the 1950 figure of $3,766 million, he warned that materials shortages would probably prevent the full realization of this program.

This appears to be an understatement in view of the wide withholding of permits for private construction classed as non-essential, meaning non-essential for defence. Because of shortages, the intention is to put immediate defence needs ahead of private expansion which might contribute to defence at some later date, though the Government is well aware of the desirability of facilitating the natural growth of the economy as much as possible. Practically all construction materials are in short supply and dates for delivery are steadily becoming more extended.

Particularly scarce items are steel sheet, plate, nails and structurals, copper and brass tube and strip, aluminum sheet, monel, stainless steel, synthetic paint materials, kraft paper, electric controls and fractional horsepower motors. Prices have increased on most of these items and on pipe fittings, brass valves and tin.

In cement, lumber, electrical materials, large power equipment, numerous chemicals, industrial lubricants and paper box containers, the supply situation is deteriorating, delivery dates are being extended and the price trend is upward. Gasoline supplies seem likely to be adequate for all requirements, but for civilian use a drop in octane rating is indicated. However, manufacturers say a minor drop will scarcely be noticeable in performance.

The broad prospect for industry is that a good many products, especially durables (automobiles, refrigerators, kitchen ranges, etc.) will have to become "austerity" models; the production of some "non-essentials" will temporarily cease; there will be a large and increasing use of substitute materials, and many plans for plant expansion will have to be cut down or postponed.

Unemployment insurance claims are seasonally up but lower than a year ago, electric energy output is at a new high, current carloadings are running 13 per cent ahead of last year.

Textiles:

CLOTHING CUTS

THE TEXTILE industry has been consulting this week with supply officers of the Government and national defence authorities on the supply of material for service uniforms. The armed services are aiming at an adequate stock of clothing for mobilization. Their original order would have taken up more than 30 per cent of the supplies available for men's clothing in Canada. The defence authorities are ready to reduce this proportion; and ways are being discussed to meet their needs as far as possible. It might mean some substitution of material, or spreading out the orders over a longer period. But this is one field in which the military demands are bound to cut into civilian supplies.

U.S. BUSINESS

Production:

SUBSTITUTE LIMIT

THE PRICE FREEZE probably will have no effect on the prices of major domestic metals as producers have been voluntarily holding the price line for some time. Meanwhile National Production Authority officials warned makers of refrigerators, washing machines, stoves and other hard goods that they had better start hunting up substitutes for scarce metals: there will be much less steel, copper, zinc, aluminum and other metals available for non-defence output in the June quarter than at present.

A ban on nickel and stainless steel will call for fewer pots and pans and more glass containers. Until, that is, glass in turn gets scarce.

Newsprint:

NO ALLOCATION

DESPITE an anticipated shortage of 130,000 tons of newsprint in the U.S. this year, the Government has no plans to allocate this commodity. Only a development of "major impact" such as a critical sulphur shortage, officials say, will make it necessary to revive World War II newsprint controls.

If curtailment of sulphur continues at the present rate, newsprint production could be decreased as much as 20 per cent. Other worrysome factors in the outlook are a shortage of manpower in Canadian mills, a cutoff of Scandinavian supplies and a Canadian railway car shortage.

Meanwhile, another new high was recorded last year in paper production in the U.S. The increase came to 10 per cent over the previous record made in 1948 and 19 per cent over the 1949 output.

Insurance:

GROUP PLAN FREEZE

THE INSURANCE industry is seeking withdrawal of a wage-freeze order prohibiting the negotiation of new employer-financed group insurance plans. Some two billion dollars' worth of that type of business was written in 1950. Now the freeze has closed the door on such group plans since, in effect, they add to the income of workers if financed wholly or in part by employers as most such plans are.

Labor groups have joined the big insurance concerns in seeking to get the order modified. Group plans are included in many of the labor contracts now under negotiation between labor and industry.

Defence:

SPENDING PROGRAM

DEFENCE expenditures are lagging far behind appropriations. The Air Force, for example, is now spending at the rate of $6 billion a year. This is expected to mount to a rate of $13 to $15 billion by the end of 1951. The Defence Department has a program before it to spend $87 billion on arms and equipment in the two years ending June 30, 1952.

All this huge sum, of course, might not actually be spent before June of 1952, but it is expected that contracts covering it would be let by then. The figure is exclusive of spending for such "housekeeping" items as payrolls and transportation. The aim is to have enough equipment on hand at all times while avoiding unnecessary or wasteful stockpiling. It sounds like a tall order. The Government couldn't live up to the waste part of that aim in the past and probably cannot do so now.

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1950

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 10,000.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Value		1,733,004.61
Par Value $1,741,869.25		
Dom. Govt. Authorized Value $1,756,113.73		
Deposits with Trust Companies for investment		15,000.00
Cash on Hand		20,739.55
CASH IN BANK:		
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage la Prairie, Man.	$216,399.93	
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba	3,828.38	220,228.31
Interest accrued on investments		15,728.35
Agents' Balances and Premiums uncollected		110,621.80
Unpaid Assessments		15,269.71
Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies		7,158.36
Income Tax Overpayment		4,931.12
Admitted Assets		$2,152,681.81
CONTINGENT ASSETS:		
Amount of reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Re-Insurance		$ 72,206.10
Unassessed Premium Notes		1,174,634.70

LIABILITIES

Unpaid Claims in Process of Adjustment		$ 133,503.02
LESS: Re-Insuance Thereon		57,809.21
Unpaid Claims — Net		75,693.81
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		468,296.71
Re-Insurance Premiums Held as Reserve		265,223.33
Re-Insurance Accounts Payable		27,014.11
Sundry Accounts and Accrued Taxes		34,059.85
Liability to Employees' Retirement Fund		47,480.12
Total Liabilities		917,767.93
GENERAL RESERVES:		
Reserve for Future Fluctuation of Investments	$70,000.00	
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured, Re-Insurance	72,206.10	142,206.10
Total Liabilities and Reserve		$1,059,974.03
SURPLUS:		
Unallotted Surplus		1,092,707.78
TOTAL		$2,152,681.81

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS

We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1950. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1950, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada,
January 13th, 1951.

G. B. HARE & CO., C.A.
Auditors.

J. C. MILLER, K.C., President — E. H. MUIR, Vice-President — A. H. THORPE, General Manager — E. M. BROWN, Treasurer

DIRECTORS: E. D. ALDER, K.C. — E. H. MUIR — J. C. MILLER, K.C. — JAMES McKENZIE — E. L. KITCHEN — G. G. TIDSBURY — ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C. — JOSEPH TRIMBLE — HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.

"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials"

FIRE AND WINDSTORM

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

NOTICE

is hereby given that The British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd., Toronto, has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-1271 authorizing it to transact in Canada The Business of Personal Property Insurance, in addition to Inland Transportation Insurance for which it is already registered.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared the following Dividends:

CLASS "A" COMMON

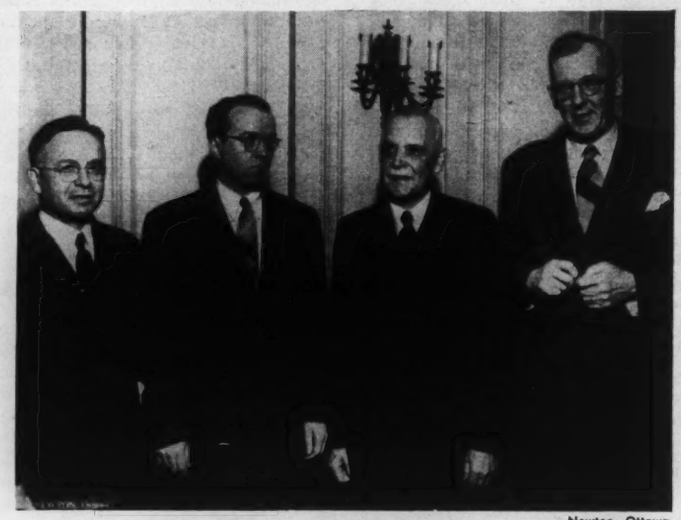
Declared and set aside $4.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company, of which the sum of $1.00 per Share is to be paid on the 15th of March, 1951, to Shareholders of record 28th February, 1951.

CLASS "B" COMMON

An Interim Dividend of 75c per Share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of March, 1951, to Shareholders of record 28th February, 1951.

By Order of the Board.
P. G. TURNER,
Secretary.
Toronto, February 9 1951.

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND
Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.
CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.



—Newton, Ottawa

BACKGROUND FOR BUSINESS

AN OTTAWA CONFERENCE this month gave Canadian Business Paper Editors a full program of reports on the state of the nation. Cabinet Ministers and key senior civil servants, in talks and panel discussions, covered a wide range of subjects for BPEA members and their guests. The latter included representatives of the Association of Canadian Magazine Editors, the Agricultural Press, and the Periodical Press Association.* From l. to r., Minister of Justice Stuart Garson; James A. Daly, BPEA President and editor of *Engineering & Contract Record*; PM Louis St. Laurent; and R. C. Rowe, President of PPA and head of National Business Publications Limited.

*Representing 120 Canadian national publications; total circulation, 3½ million.

INSURANCE

CUT HIGHWAY HOMICIDE

SPEAKING of the bad record of youthful drivers, an automobile insurance official recently said, "Teach a sense of responsibility, consideration for the rights of others, and you teach safe driving." And he called on parents, schools and governments to undertake this education. At the same time he acknowledged that many parents, who themselves are poor drivers, are incapable of doing the job because they cannot practise one method of driving and teach their children to practise another.

An imaginative, comprehensive plan to promote safer driving is essential to stem the rising tide of accidents. Insurance companies themselves would do well to assume responsibility for a bigger share in this important work. Here the interests of the companies and the public are identical.

Insurance companies are well equipped to give leadership in safety work. In the day-by-day operation of their business they are nearest to the problem, they know better than anyone the extent of the loss in an accident; from constant study of the circumstances and the contributing factors they are able to determine the chief underlying causes.

In addition to the power which their advertising and other publicity would exert if used more extensively for safety education, insurance companies have a vast organization through which to work. Through their policyholders they touch almost every Canadian home. Acting together, companies and agents could do much to get necessary changes in legislation and to press for stricter enforcement of laws.

Good Investment

Money expended on the prevention of losses is a good investment for both insurance companies and the public. In 20 years the fire insurance companies have been able to cut in half the average premium charged for fire insurance and at the same time show a better experience in their business. For this record undoubtedly a good share of the credit must go to their steady fire prevention and inspection services over a long term of years. It would appear that the interests of both companies and the public would be served if, when computing automobile insurance rates, a certain percentage be allocated for the prevention of losses along with those for claims, commission costs, general expenses, taxes, etc.

Today a business must direct its efforts toward public interest as well as the interests of those it directly serves, for public welfare is becoming the yardstick by which business is measured. Insurance and the prevention of loss go hand in hand. Whenever private enterprise fails to do a complete job, there is an increasing tendency to look to government to take over. If insurance companies assume leadership in traffic safety they will be rendering a great public service: at the same time they will strengthen the position of their own business.—*L. D. Millar*

Pilot Insurance Company

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1950

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 230,219.55	Reserve for unearned Premiums at 80%		$ 987,667.97
Bonds and Debentures — amortized value	2,267,975.04	Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses		551,582.95
Interest due and accrued	14,370.34	Reserve for Taxes		49,669.39
Net premiums in course of collection (not over 90 days due)	278,585.45	Reserve for miscellaneous expenses		9,498.13
Due from Reinsurance Companies	7,642.93	Reinsurance Premiums due and unpaid		18,429.81
Other Balances Receivable	4,455.49	Agents' Credit Balances (Net)		1,414.82
Cash Surrender Value of Endowment Policy	31,700.00	Reserve for Securities		35,000.00
				$1,653,263.07
		Capital Stock— Authorized 15,000 shares of $20.00 par value. Issued and paid up 10,225 shares	$204,500.00	
		Surplus	977,185.73	1,181,685.73
	$2,834,948.80			$2,834,948.80

NORMAN G. DUFFETT,
Vice-President and General Manager

H. E. WITTICK,
Secretary

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
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FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE BANK OF CANADA report includes the usual estimate of the physical volume of trade, in contrast with the running official figures which give only values. The price of our exports in 1950 rose by an average 10 per cent; price of our imports by an average 7 per cent. Yet the total value of our imports rose much more than the value of our exports; so that the export surplus of $262 million in 1949 was reduced to an import surplus of $17 million in 1950. Governor **Graham Towers** calls this "about a balance."

In volume our exports increased by only ½ per cent (they had declined 5 per cent by volume in 1949). Physical volume of imports increased by 8 per cent.

As for the price level, Towers makes this comment, which has a considerable bearing on the current discussion about price controls: "The rise in general wholesale and retail price levels during 1950 largely reflected the increase in export and import prices."

Consumer spending, in terms of volume, did not rise more than about 3 per cent, the same increase as in 1949. It was a much less important economic factor here than in the U.S. Also our production has risen less strikingly than the American. Total increase in production of goods and services is believed to have been about 4 per cent by physical volume. (In value the gross national product went up from $16.4 billion to $17.7 billion.) Industrial output was up about 8 per cent by volume; agricultural production up about 12 per cent.

TRADITIONALLY neutral Switzerland hasn't been able to isolate its economy from the effects of the defence build-up. Movado Watch's Canadian Distributor, **Jack W. Lees,** returned from a trip to Switzerland to report heavy buying of the Swiss timepieces, and a tightening supply. Now, according to Lees, "All watch houses are sold out until April, 1952."

A lot of the heavy buying is stockpiling against future shortages. The tightening supply situation Lees found to be the result of steel and skilled labor shortages. The build-up of the Swiss army and accelerated defence production have placed such heavy demands on the nation's manpower, that watchmakers face allocation of skilled workers.

PRODUCTION cost differences between Canadian and U.S. firms got some attention in a price bulletin issued by Anaconda American Brass Ltd. According to General Manager **J. S. Vanderploeg,** "By far the greatest element of cost in our sales dollar is raw copper for which we pay more in our money than the U.S. mills do in theirs . . . Despite this, our prices for like quantities and sizes of typical mill runs are less than in the States, and the saving to Canadian buyers is even more pronounced if duty and exchange rates are taken into account."

The Anaconda General Manager concluded, "It is obvious that we charge substantially less for converting raw metals into finished products than do the U.S. mills."

■ Canadian Investment Fund announces the election of **Hon. Charles A. Dunning, PC,** as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Dunning, a former Minister of Finance in the Federal Government, succeeds the late Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
880 Bay Street, Toronto 5, Ontario
R. H. CAMPION, *Manager for Canada*
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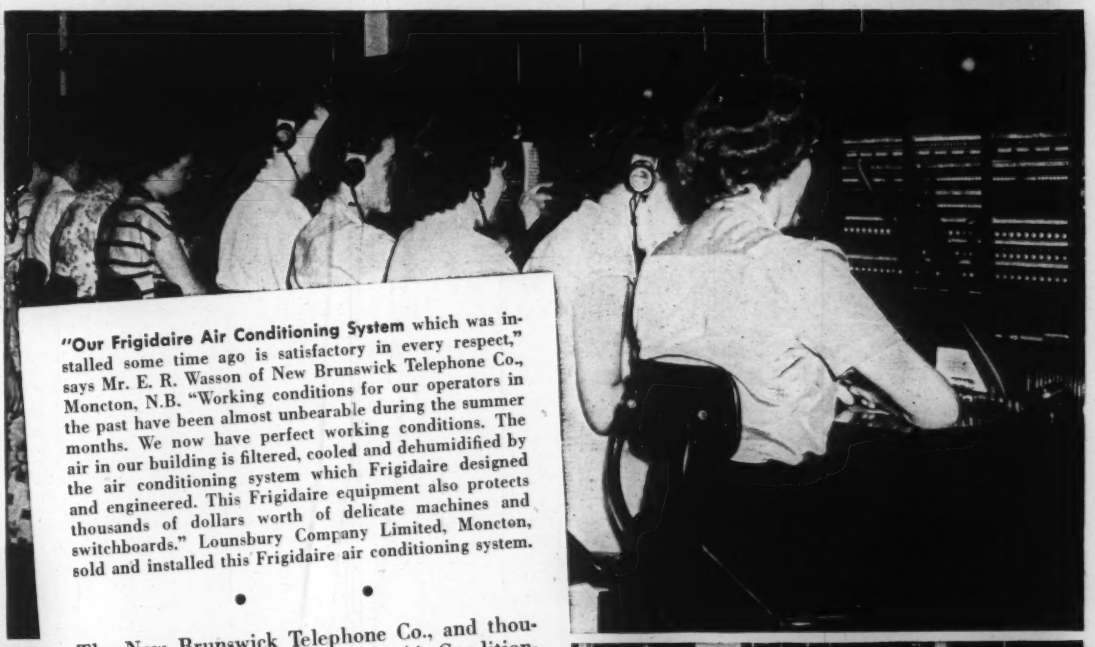
A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

"...perfect working conditions for our employees ...protection for delicate equipment."

New Brunswick Telephone Company *Praises* Frigidaire Air Conditioning



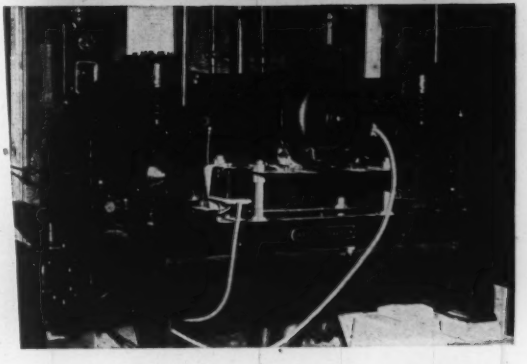
"Our Frigidaire Air Conditioning System which was installed some time ago is satisfactory in every respect," says Mr. E. R. Wasson of New Brunswick Telephone Co., Moncton, N.B. "Working conditions for our operators in the past have been almost unbearable during the summer months. We now have perfect working conditions. The air in our building is filtered, cooled and dehumidified by the air conditioning system which Frigidaire designed and engineered. This Frigidaire equipment also protects thousands of dollars worth of delicate machines and switchboards." Lounsbury Company Limited, Moncton, sold and installed this Frigidaire air conditioning system.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co., and thousands of other users of Frigidaire Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, have proved by their own experience that Frigidaire equipment is built for top performance over the years, at the lowest possible operating cost.

Benefit from the Experience of Others

Be sure of air conditioning or refrigeration equipment that will be correct for your needs, save *you* money, satisfy customers, bring greater profits. These factors which are so important to your business, can be insured by insisting upon Frigidaire equipment. Frigidaire compressors cooling units and controls are precision-matched to work together smoothly, efficiently, like a championship team. Frigidaire's more than 400 commercial products are built to the highest quality standards in the industry.

Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment requires experienced planning and installation. Consult the factory-trained, Frigidaire Commercial Dealer in your locality. Or mail the coupon.



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"Dress-up" old ceiling fixtures with these smart new

GENERAL ELECTRIC

LUMI-BOWL LAMPS

At last . . . something really different in decorative lighting . . . an entirely new *kind* of lamp bulb. These new G-E Lumi-bowl lamps "dress-up" both old ceiling fixtures and new — give a redecorated look to living room, dining room, bedrooms and halls. Fixtures look smarter — room and furnishings take on fresh charm.

Lumi-bowl lamps direct most of the light upwards on to the ceiling, have an ivory-enamelled bowl that softens and mellows the downward light.

See your G-E dealer today . . . and buy these different lamp bulbs for every ceiling fixture in place of the bare bulbs you've been using.

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS
Light is directed upward through inside frosted portion of the bulb.
Enamel coating softens the downward light.
Unshaded spot here adds attractive sparkle to the bulb and to your room.

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